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BIBLE CHRONOLOGY

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BIBLE CHRONOLOGY

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THE REV. A. T. RICHARDSON

BURSAR AND LECTURER, ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE, WARMINSTER
FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD

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To
MY CHILDREN

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CONTENTS

PAGES

INTRODUCTORY . . . . 7 to 9

CREATION TO TERAH . . . . *Aα* to *Ωω*

ABRAHAM TO DAVID . . . . a to z

SOLOMON TO NEHEMIAH . . . . A to Z

APPENDICES . . . . i to x

REFERENCES

A.H.N.E.	**Hall, Ancient History of the Near East.**
G.E.C.J.	**Willcocks, From Garden of Eden to Crossing of Jordan.**

INTRODUCTORY

I, II KINGS, AND EPONYM-CANONS

Eberhard Schrader, in his " Cuneiform Inscriptions and The Old Testament," says (Owen C. Whitehouse's translation, Vol. II, page 161) :—

" When we come to examine Biblico-Assyrian chronology we find ourselves in the strange position of being confronted by two completely developed systems, the Hebrew chronology of the Books of Kings, and the Assyrian contained in eponym-canons from 900 B.C. to 666 B.C. This would be a matter for congratulation if the two systems coincided. But this is not the case. There is a single date, viz. the capture of Samaria, 722 B.C., in which the two schemes either completely coincide (if we adopt as our basis of computation e.g. Thenius' chronological measurement), or coincide approximately. But the two systems do not agree either before or after the above date. What therefore at first sight appears a cause for satisfaction turns out to be quite the reverse. Only one of the two schemes can be correct. Thus the chronologist finds himself compelled to decide to which of the two systems he will turn and which he will declare to be the right one. The course which first suggests itself is to take the Biblical chronology as our basis, seeing that it is so well dovetailed together, and the chronological notices of the Books of Kings, relating to the two kingdoms of Israel, are apparently checked the one by the other. But every Old Testament inquirer is aware that this Biblical scheme is by no means without its difficulties. Not a few discrepancies yawn within it. And unfortunately we cease to feel confidence in the scriptural computation just at the point where a comparison with another chronological system is rendered possible, namely in the period succeeding 722. For this period we possess an extra-Biblical test in the shape of the so-called Canon of Ptolemaeus."

The above quotation is a challenge to a lover of mathematical problems, and in this Bible Chronology I offer a mathematical solution.

The conditions of the problem, as regards the Old Testament History in I, II Kings which I laid down for an accurate solution, are as follows :—

A. No statement of date in the Massoretic Hebrew, or LXX, must be altered or made to fit.

B. Every date in the record must be shown to fit into its place.

C. No arbitrary interpolations, such as an interregnum, are admissible ; or such a statement as, " this date has been altered to fit."

D. References must be given for every date, or indication of date, contained in the original text.

E. Where Hebrew and LXX differ in such a way that the possibility of a transcriber's error is excluded, both statements must be shown to be correct, according to the circumstances of the period.

F. The solution must be in accord with such dates of history, external to the Hebrew people, as are sufficiently well attested.

G. It is permissible to assume the appointment of a co-king, during the lifetime of his father, as in the case of Solomon.

The above conditions apply to I, II Kings only ; not to I, II Chron.

If the historical record satisfies the above conditions, it must have been taken from contemporaneous official sources.

Translations of the originals into English must stand or fall by their own merits ; but manifestly the final appeal is to the Hebrew or Greek versions.

I may mention in passing, that in Gen. to II Sam. I have found the LXX to be the more exact from a mathematical point of view, in places where it differs from the Massoretic Hebrew.

HISTORY IN I, II KINGS

In I, II Kings the first statement which purports to give an exact date is I Kings 6. 1. As this covers an earlier period than the succeeding history, it must be in accord with the chronology of the former period, if taken from official records.

The 480 periods, or shanahs, given here (translated as 480 "years" in Authorised Version) I *tentatively* assumed to be half-yearly seasons, reckoned from equinox to equinox, as suggested in article on "Time-Measures of the Pentateuch," *Expository Times*, August, 1928.

I next took as a tentative point of departure Dr. H. R. Hall's suggested date for the death of Rameses II, 1234 B.C. (A.H.N.E., p. 318); and allowing Moses 18 months in which to hear of the Pharaoh's death, and to make arrangements for the Exodus, I had the date 992 B.C. for Solomon's fourth year.

It was at once apparent that *addition* of regnal years is worse than useless, on account of the well-known Hebrew method of reckoning, which adds-in both official time-units at the beginning and end of a period.

This is well illustrated by the statement about The Resurrection, which makes the period from Good Friday afternoon to Easter morning "three days and three nights," according to the English translation of S. Matthew 12. 40. From the Hebrew point of view, that period was *in* the parts or wholes of 3 "day-night shanahs," or, in modern phraseology, 3 twenty-four-hour units, viz. :—

1. First evening of Friday.
2. Sunset Friday to sunset Saturday.
3. Sunset Saturday to very early Sunday.

Modern methods would estimate the period as about 36 hours.

To the Hebrew mind a time-unit (shanah) meant an officially marked period; not a lapse of time with an indefinite beginning. For instance, a "week" is the period from Sabbath to Sabbath. The period from Wednesday to Wednesday, which we unhesitatingly call a week, they would express either as "*In* two weeks," or as "Seven days." But never as *a week*.

The application of this fact to regnal years is best shown by an illustration, with names of imaginary kings, and with years beginning and ending, according to modern custom, on 1st January.

Accession.	*King.*	*End of Reign.*
21st June, 1863	Charles	19th September, 1869
19th September, 1869	Henry	11th September, 1872
11th September, 1872	James	10th January, 1874

As Charles reigned in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, according to Hebrew reckoning he reigned *in* 7 years. Henry, in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, reigned *in* 4 years. James, in 1872, 1873, 1874, reigned *in* 3 years. Adding the above number of years together we get 14 years. But the actual period from 21st June, 1863, to 10th January, 1874, is 10 years 203 days. Hence addition, applied to Hebrew methods of chronology, produces very serious discrepancies.

The only satisfactory method of solution is to write down every successive year, as is done in this work, and then *count*. Short cuts by addition or subtraction almost invariably lead to errors, on account of our different mental attitude towards time-measures.

The next point necessary to settle is, "Where do the 'years' begin and end?"

We have the well-known Jewish Cycle now in use. This consists of 19 'years' of varying lengths (353, 354, 355, 383, 384, 385 days), and it takes 1 Tisri, or the visible New Moon just before or after the Autumn Equinox, as the starting-date of each year.

But we have also to consider the Mosaic enactment of Exodus 12. 2, which makes the visible New Moon just before or after the Vernal Equinox the starting-date.

In the article on "Time-Measures of the Pentateuch" I have given reasons for supposing that, from

Abraham to David the period from Equinox to Equinox was the normal shanah (= recurrent-period), or time-unit.

During that period, the normal time-unit in Egypt was the 365-day year. This was 5 h. 48 m. 49 s.·7, or ·2422 day, too short to mark accurately the Earth's orbit round the sun. But they discovered that a cycle of 1461 Egyptian time-units (shanahs) was nearly equal to 1460 of what are now termed Mean Solar Years, or Tropical Years.

$$1461 \times 365 = 533265 \text{ days} = 1460 \times 365\tfrac{1}{4} \text{ days.}$$

The Hebrews were well aware of this time-measure and probably used it in Goshen. To the 365-day period, or to the two-season period, they applied the term shanah-yamim, or simply yamim. (*See* Gen. 41. 1; Jud. 19. 2; ("a year and 4 months") I Sam. 27. 7; II Sam. 14. 28, etc.)

When, in the time of David, the "full-year" (Gk. *ἔτος ἡμερῶν, ἐνιαυτὸς ἡμερῶν*, usually translated in Authorised Version "full year") was adopted as the official reckoning, it was considered to start from 1 Nisan.

But I Kings 12. 32 suggests the possibility that Jeroboam, in order to make the severance between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel as complete as possible, began the official year of his kingdom at or about the Autumn Equinox. This is the Rosh-ha-Shanah of the present day.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

I attempted the solution of the problem with these two hypotheses :—

A. The statement that 'X reigned 4 years' means that X reigned *in* 4 official years, not for a period covering 4 times 365 days.*

B. The "full-year" in the Kingdom of Judah began on 1 Nisan; the "full-year" in the Kingdom of Israel began on 1 Tisri.

Counting all the statements of time given in I, II Kings, both in Hebrew and LXX, I reached the Fall of Samaria, and the date was 721 B.C., or a year too late. Evidently I had allowed Moses a year too long; and he led the Bene-Israel out of Egypt about 6 months after the death of Rameses II. It was therefore necessary only to increase every number in the series of dates by 1. The Exodus must have been in the Winter-shanah since Solomon began the Temple in the Summer-shanah. The date for this foundation-stone-laying was intentionally chosen, to mark the end of the 12th "generation" of 40 shanahs (20 years)† after the Exodus. To-day our minds turn to centenaries, millenaries, and so forth, for the celebration of great events in past history. The final result of the problem is given on pages A to Z.

For the sake of accuracy, all the years of this Bible Chronology are taken as Tropical, or Mean Solar, Years of 365·2422 days each. Years B.C. start at the Vernal Equinox; years A.M. start at the Autumn Equinox, both of which are astronomically fixed dates.

I have endeavoured to keep this work solely chronological and biblical. Rulers of other countries are considered only when they come in contact with the Hebrews. In such cases their regnal years are inserted where they affect the Biblical record. Further, all consideration of Textual Criticism, Higher Criticism, or Exegesis, is excluded as far as possible.

Most of the alternate pages are left blank for students' notes of comparative chronology.

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* See "Eighteen Treatises from the Mishna," Sola and Raphael, page 156. "The reign of Jewish Kings, whatever the period of accession might be, was always reckoned from the preceding Nissan; so that if, for instance, a Jewish King began to reign in Adar, the following month [Nissan] would be considered as the commencement of the second year of his reign."

† Compare note on page Oo; Shem's ordinance *re* marriage-age.

GENESIS

CHAPTER I

THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE

Verse 4. This appears to point to a very early idea that the successive periods of light and darkness were independent of the presence or absence of the light from the sun.

Verse 5. This suggests the theory on page iii (Appendix) about the ancient Sumerian method of recording lapse of time.

It is impossible to know what was the idea in the mind of the original writer, as to the actual length of the six "days" of Creation.

We can only point to the fact (page ii) that the word day (yom) has very varying meanings, both in Hebrew and in English. But revelation through scientific "Prophets" (*see* page o, 1227 B.C.), beginning with Galileo and Copernicus (though some Greek philosophers should not be entirely excluded) down to the present Century, through the study of Geology, Astronomy, and other sciences, suggests the table below *as an illustration.*

1 Divine Day = 24 Divine Hours.
1 Divine Hour = 60 Divine Minutes.
1 Divine Minute = 60 Divine Seconds.
1 Divine Second = (?) 1 human century (?).

On this reckoning, the 6 "days" of Creation would equal about 50 million years. Estimates of the period of duration of the Solar System, by the leaders of scientific investigation, generally are considerably more than that.

Beginning of Measurement of Time

Verse 14. The Sun and Moon are stated to have been given by the Creator, or the Gods, for "dates and seasons"; (viz.) "days and recurrent-periods." In other words, the Sun and Moon mark "time when," and "time within which."

CHAPTER II, VERSES 4 TO THE END

PEOPLING OF THE TIGRIS, EUPHRATES, AND NILE VALLEYS

Here we seem to have the Sumerian account of the peopling of the area from Egypt to Babylon; concluding with the statement that the aboriginal inhabitants were naked savages (v. 25).

I suggest that the nahar (A.V., river) of v. 10 is "The Big Water," now Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Mediterranean. Its "heads" are Pishon (Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, encircling Havilah, or the Peninsula of Sinai); Gichon, the Nile; Hiddeqel, the Tigris; Phrath, the Euphrates.

CHAPTER III

VERY EARLY PHILOSOPHY

A primitive philosophic account of the origin of evil through, or concurrent with, gradually increasing knowledge. It is put in the form of a story, according to the well-known Semitic usage. *See* G.E.C.J., p. 15.

CHAPTER IV

CAINITES AND ABELITES

This is probably an account, in the form of a story, of the conflict between the settled and the nomadic "Sons of Adam" (Mankind). (G.E.C.J., pp. 15, 16, 17.) History shows that nomads are always worsted in the struggle for existence. Examples to-day are the North American Indians, and on a smaller scale, the Gypsies. Cain, in history, always kills Abel.

The genealogy in verses 16 to 24 is apparently another version of Genesis V, and the chapter concludes with the statement about the rise of the worship of JHVH in the Aramean family of rulers. From this point we have historical records, and genealogies.

CHAPTER V

EARLY ARAMEAN RULERS

Here we have a dated genealogy, in which the shanah, or time-unit, used is the lunation. This has always been the primary basis of time-measurement among Semitic races, and Jewish worship to-day is regulated by it. Cf. E. H. Lindo, "Jewish Calendar," A.D. 1838. It may be of interest to note that in China, the National Government in 1929 is trying to change the Chinese Calendar from a lunar to a solar one.

The records from Adam to Abraham state the dates of birth, begetting of first son, and of death. Present-day records of birth, marriage, death, are not far different.

In the period from Shem to Abraham (Gen. 11) the unit was either 2 lunations (= about 59 days), to avoid the awkward half-day (1 lunation = 29½ days); or possibly a period of 60 days. *See* Appendix. Both results are noted in the Chronology, but the former appears more probable.

The LXX reading is the one followed, since it gives numbers which are consistent and natural. In the Hebrew version, the figures in the "birth" column have been regularly reduced by 100 in most cases, to make them appear reasonable, in times when the year was the chief large unit in use.

12·37 lunations = 1 tropical year.

GENESIS V

GENEALOGY OF THE DYNASTY OF ADAM

	Age in Moon-shanahs at		Age in		at	
	Birth of Son	Death	Yrs. (Birth of Son)	mo.*	Yrs. (Death)	mo.*
Adam	230	930	18	7	75	2
Seth	205	912	16	7	73	9
Enosh	190	905	15	4	73	2
Cainan I.	170	910	13	9	73	8
Mahalaleel	165	895	13	4	72	4
Jared	162	962	13	1	77	9
Enoch	165	365	13	4	29	6
Methuselah	187 [1]	969	15	1	78	3
Lamech	188	753	15	2	60	11
Noah	Not stated	950	—	—	76	10

GENESIS XI

GENEALOGY OF THE DYNASTY OF SHEM

	Age in Bi-mensal-shanahs at		Age in		at	
	Birth of Son	Death	Yrs. (Birth of Son)	mo.*	Yrs. (Death)	mo.*
Shem	100 (?)	550 600 [2]	16	2	88 97	11 —
Arpachshad	135	Heb. 438 LXX 535 [3]	21	10	70 86	9 6
Cainan II.	130	460	21	—	74	5
Shelah	130	433 [4]	21	—	70	—
Eber	134	404	21	8	65	4
Peleg	130	339	21	—	54	10
Reu	132	339	21	4	54	10
Serug	130	330	21	—	53	4
Nahor I.	179	304	28	11	49	2
Terah	Not stated	x + 205 in Charran	—	—	68	2 [5]

GENESIS XI

GENEALOGY OF THE DYNASTY OF SHEM

If the shanah (unit) was sixty days

	Age in 60-day-shanahs at		Age in		at	
	Birth of Son	Death	Yrs. (Birth of Son)	mo.	Yrs. (Death)	mo.
Shem	100	600	16	5	98	7
Arpachshad	135	Heb. 438 LXX 535	22	1	71 88	9 —
Cainan II.	130	460	21	3	75	7
Shelah	130	433	21	3	71	2
Eber	134	404	22	—	66	6
Peleg	130	339	21	4	55	8
Reu	132	339	21	6	55	8
Serug	130	330	21	4	54	4
Nahor I.	179	304	29	4	50	—
Terah	Not stated	x + 205 in Charran	—	—	35 + 33 68	— in Ur 9 in Chn. 9 in all

---

* For convenience of modern readers the month is taken as 30½ days.

[1] Some LXX versions have 167. Hebrew has 187.

[2] The smaller of these two dates is obtained by reckoning Shem's date of death from 100 moon-shanahs before the Flood, and 500 bi-mensal-shanahs after the Flood (Gen. 11. 10, 11). But it appears impossible, as Shem would then have been only just over 8 years old at birth of his son.

[3] The Hebrew has probably preserved the original reading.

[4] The Hebrew has probably preserved the original reading. LXX 460 looks like a dittograph.

[5] Terah's age at death appears to be—70 season-shanahs (= 35 years) in Ur, taken from records of Abraham; added to 205 bi-mensal-shanahs (= 33·2 years); or 68·2 years in all. (Gen. 11. 26, 32.)

SUMMARY OF SUCCEEDING PAGES

1 Moon-unit No. . . . from Adam	2 Mean Solar Years	3 Modern		4 Date B.C.		
		Years.	Mo.	A	B*	
				S=Summer-shanah W=Winter-shanah		
1		0	1	S 1876	S 1879	Edom I. (Adam) born.
230	18·6	18	7½	W 1858	W 1861	Seth b.
434	34·8	34	9½	W 1842	W 1845	Enosh b.
623	50·4	50	4½	S 1826	S 1829	Cainan I. b.
792	64·0	64	0½	S 1812	S 1815	Mahalaleel b.
930	75·2	75	2½	S 1801	S 1804	Edom I. died.
956	77·3	77	4	S 1799	S 1802	Jared b.
1117	90·3	90	4	S 1786	S 1789	Enoch b.
1141	92·3	92	4	S 1784	S 1787	Seth d.
1281	103·6	103	7½	W 1773	W 1776	Methuselah b.
1338	108·2	108	2½	S 1768	S 1771	Enosh d.
1467	118·6	118	7½	W 1758	W 1761	Lamech b.
1481	119·7	119	9	W 1757	W 1760	Enoch d.
1532	123·9	123	11	W 1753	W 1756	Cainan I. d.
1654	133·7	133	9	W 1743	W 1746	Noah b.
1686	136·3	136	4	S 1740	S 1743	Mahalaleel d.
1917	155·0	155	0	S 1721	S 1724	Jared d.
2070	167·4	167	5	S 1709	W 1712	Shem b.
2153	174·0	174	0½	S 1702	S 1705	Noah made King.
2219	179·4	179	5	S 1697	S 1700	Lamech d.
2249	181·8	181	10	W 1695	W 1698	Methuselah d.
2253	182·2	182	2	S 1694	S 1697	Flood begins.
2267	183·3	183	3½	S 1693	S 1696	Flood ends.
2269	183·5	183	5½	S 1693	W 1696	Arpachshad b.
2538	205·2	205	2½	S 1671	W 1674	Cainan II. b.
2603	210·5	210	5½	S 1666	S 1669	Noah died.
2797	226·2	226	2	S 1650	W 1653	Shelah b.
3056	247·1	247	1	S 1629	W 1632	Eber b.
3144	254·1	254	1	S 1622	S 1620	Arpachshad d.†
3269	264·3	264	4	S 1612	S 1613	Shem d.
3323	268·7	268	8	W 1608	W 1610	Peleg b.
3338	269·9	269	11	W 1607	W 1609	Arpachshad d.
3457	279·5	279	6	S 1597	S 1599	Cainan II. d.
3582	289·6	289	7½	W 1587	W 1589	Reu b.
3662	296·1	296	1	S 1580	S 1582	Shelah d.
3845	310·9	310	11	W 1566	S 1567	Serug b.
3863	312·3	312	4	S 1564	S 1565	Eber d.
4000	323·4	323	5	S 1553	S 1554	Peleg d.
4104	331·8	331	10	W 1545	S 1546	Nahor I. b.
4259	344·3	344	4	S 1532	S 1533	Reu d.
4451	359·9	359	11	W 1517	S 1517	Terah b.
4504	364·2	364	2	S 1512	S 1512	Serug d.
4711	380·9	380	11	W 1496	W 1496	Nahor I. d. ? Haran b.
4760	384·9	384	10½	W 1492		? Nahor II. b.
4842	391·5	391	6	S 1485	S 1485	Abram b.
4883	394·8	394	10	W 1482	W 1482	? Haran d. ? Lot b. Terah goes to Charran.
5296	428·0	428	0	W 1449	S 1448	Terah d. Abram goes to Canaan.
5298	428·2	428	2	S 1448		

* Column B is the dating which results if the unit from Shem to Abraham was 60 days instead of 2 lunations.

† According to Hebrew Version.

Date B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	*Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam		Season	† Date A.M.
		Ad				A	*B*		
1880	S				**DYNASTY OF ADAM (OR EDOM I).**			S	1881
	W				*Birth of Adam.*		*1*	W	2
1879	S				Throughout the Chronology S denotes the Summer-season, about May to October; W denotes the Winter-season, about October to May.			S	
	W							W	3
1878	S				In Palestine and Mesopotamia from Vernal Equinox to Autumn Equinox practically no rain falls. Between Autumn Equinox and Vernal Equinox there are the early and the latter rains. Cf. Joel 2. 23, etc. There are not 4 marked seasons, as in our latitudes.			S	
	W							W	4
1877	S							S	
	W							W	5
1876	S	1			Birth of Adam.	1		S	
	W				*Note.*—The earliest recorded progenitor of the Aramæan ruling race may have been styled Edom (= Rufus), אֱדוֹם—as was one of his descendants (Esau) in later days. If this was the case the Massoretic pointing אָדָם arose from a confusion of this Chieftain with the Adam (= Mankind) of Genesis, Chaps. I–IV (cf. Gen. 1. 27). Or the word may mean "The MAN," i.e. The Ancestor, or The Hero, of the tribe. Genesis IV. 25, 26 would appear to be the redactor's attempt to fuse some very ancient primal records with the official records of the dynasty of Edom I; and with the record of the rise of the worship of JHVH (Jehovah, or more correctly Jahweh). Perhaps He is the ancient Sumerian god called Ea, whom the Aramæans henceforth regarded as their tribal Deity.		*50*	W	6
1875	S							S	
	W							W	7
1874	S							S	
	W							W	8
1873	S							S	
	W	50				50		W	9
1872	S							S	
	W						*100*	W	1890
1871	S							S	
	W							W	1
1870	S							S	
	W							W	2
1869	S							S	
	W	100				100		W	3
1868	S				*Note.*—100 moon-shanahs = 8·085 Tropical Years.			S	
	W						*150*	W	4
1867	S							S	
	W							W	5
1866	S				* Col. A gives the number of moon-shanahs elapsed to date, when the shanahs from Shem to Abram are taken as bi-mensal. Col. *B*, and Events and Numbers, *in italics*, are the results of taking the numbers in Genesis XI as *60-day units.* † The dates A.M. are those used by the Jews, at the present day, and for many centuries past, as their era-dates. According to this reckoning, the year A.D. 1901 began on 10 Tebeth (1 Jan.) 5661 A.M., and ended on 21 Tebeth (31 Dec.) 5662 A.M. Or, put otherwise, the year 5661 A.M. began on 25 Sept., 1900, and ended on 14 Sept., 1901. *See* Tables in Appendix. According to ancient Jewish tradition, the creation of the world was on 1 Tisri, 1 A.M. The reader should notice that throughout the Chronology each year B.C. is in *two* years A.M. and *vice versa*; and when the date A.M. is added to the 2 corresponding dates B.C., the sums of the numbers are always 3761 for S, and 3762 for W.			S	
	W							W	6
1865	S							S	
	W							W	7
1864	S	–150				150		S	
	W						*200*	W	8
1863	S							S	
	W							W	9
1862	S							S	
	W							W	1900

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam		Date A.M.
		Ad	Se	Ens		A	*B*	
1861	S							1900
	W	200			*Birth of Seth*		*230*	
1860	S				*Note*.—200 moon-shanahs = 16·17 Tropical Years.	200		1
	W							
1859	S						*250*	2
	W							
1858	S							3
	W	230	1		Birth of Seth.	230		
1857	S							4
	W							
1856	S	250				250		5
	W							
1855	S						*300*	6
	W							
1854	S							7
	W							
1853	S							8
	W	300						
1852	S				*Note*.—300 moon-shanahs = 24·255 Tropical Years.	300		9
	W							
1851	S							1910
	W						*350*	
1850	S							1
	W							
1849	S							2
	W							
1848	S	350				350		3
	W							
1847	S						*400*	4
	W							
1846	S							5
	W							
1845	S							6
	W	400			*Birth of Enosh.*		*434*	
1844	S				*Note*.—400 moon-shanahs = 32·34 Tropical Years.	400		7
	W							
1843	S							8
	W						*450*	1919

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs				THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Ad	Se	Ens	Ca		A	*B*	
1842	S								1919
	W	434	205	1		Birth of Enosh.	434		1920
1841	S								
	W								1
1840	S	–450					450		
	W								2
1839	S							*500*	
	W								3
1838	S								
	W								4
1837	S								
	W								5
1836	S	500					500		
	W					*Note.*—500 moon-shanahs = 40·425 Tropical Years.			6
1835	S							*550*	
	W								7
1834	S								
	W								8
1833	S								
	W								9
1832	S	–550					550		
	W								1930
1831	S							*600*	
	W								1
1830	S								
	W								2
1829	S					*Birth of Cainan I.*		*623*	
	W								3
1828	S	*600*					600		
	W					*Note.*—600 moon-shanahs = 48·51 Tropical Years.			4
1827	S							*650*	
	W								5
1826	S	623	394	190	1	Birth of Cainan I.	623		
	W								6
1825	S								
	W								7
1824	S	–650					650		
	W								1938

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Ad	Se	Ens	Ca	Ma		A	B	
1823	S						The age of marriage was very low, though not lower than in India and Ceylon in modern times. Probably at the age of 12 the eldest cadet of the family of the chief was provided with a harem; and bidden to carry out the dictate of Gen. 1. 28.			1938
	W								*700*	9
1822	S									
	W						The births of Rehoboam, Josiah, Jehoiakim, Hezekiah, show that the custom was in vogue 1,000 years after the period of Adam's dynasty.			1940
1821	S									
	W									1
1820	S	700								
	W							700		2
1819	S						*Note.*—700 moon-shanahs = 56·595 Tropical Years.			
	W								*750*	3
1818	S									
	W									4
1817	S									
	W									5
1816	S									
	W	-750					*Birth of Mahalaleel.*	750	*792*	6
1815	S									
	W								*800*	7
1814	S									
	W									8
1813	S									
	W									9
1812	S	792	563	359	170	1	Birth of Mahalaleel.	792		
	W	800						800		1950
1811	S						*Note.*—800 moon-shanahs = 64·68 Tropical Years.			
	W								*850*	1
1810	S									
	W									2
1809	S									
	W									3
1808	S									
	W	-850						850		4
1807	S									
	W								*900*	5
1806	S									
	W									6
1805	S									
	W									1957

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs							THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Ad	Se	Ens	Ca	Ma	Ja	Enc		A	*B*	
1804	S								*Adam dies, aged 75*		*930*	1957
	W	900								900		8
1803	S								*Note.*—900 moon-shanahs = 72·765 Trop. Yrs.			
	W											9
1802	S								*Birth of Jared.*		*956*	
	W											1960
1801	S	930	701	497	308	139			Adam dies, aged 75.	930		
	W											1
1800	S											
	W											2
1799	S		727	523	334	165	1		Birth of Jared.	956	*1000*	
	W											3
1798	S											
	W											4
1797	S											
	W											5
1796	S											
	W	1000								1000		6
1795	S								*Note.*—1000 moon-shanahs = 80·85 Trop. Yrs.			
	W											7
1794	S											
	W											8
1793	S											
	W											9
1792	S											
	W											1970
1791	S											
	W											1
1790	S											
	W											2
1789	S								*Birth of Enoch.*		*1117*	
	W											3
1788	S											
	W											4
1787	S								*Seth dies, aged 73½.*		*1141*	
	W											5
1786	S		888	684	495	326	162	1	Birth of Enoch.	1117		
	W											1976

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs							THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Se	Ens	Ca	Ma	Ja	Enc	Me		A	*B*	
1785	S											1976
	W											
1784	S	912	708	519	350	186	25		Seth dies, aged 73½.	1141		7
	W											
1783	S											8
	W											
1782	S											9
	W											
1781	S											1980
	W											
1780	S											1
	W											
1779	S											2
	W											
1778	S											3
	W											
1777	S											4
	W											
1776	S											5
	W											
1775	S								*Birth of Methuselah.*		*1281*	6
	W											
1774	S											7
	W											
1773	S											8
	W		848	659	490	326	165	1	Birth of Methuselah.	1281		
1772	S											9
	W											
1771	S.								*Enosh dies, aged 73.*		*1338*	1990
	W											
1770	S											1
	W											
1769	S											2
	W											
1768	S		905	716	547	383	222	58	Enosh dies, aged 73.	1338		3
	W											
1767	S											4
	W											1995

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs						THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Ca	Ma	Ja	Enc	Me	La		*A*	*B*	
1766	S										1995
	W										6
1765	S										
	W										7
1764	S										
	W										8
1763	S										
	W										9
1762	S										
	W										2000
1761	S										
	W							*Birth of Lamech.*		*1467*	1
1760	S										
	W							*Enoch dies, aged 29.*		*1481*	2
1759	S										
	W										3
1758	S										
	W	845	676	512	351	187	1	Birth of Lamech.	1467		4
1757	S										
	W				365			Enoch dies, aged 29.	1481		5
1756	S										
	W							*Cainan I. dies, aged 73½.*		*1532*	6
1755	S							The record expressly implies that Enoch's early death was not a punishment for gross impiety. His life was short, but nevertheless well-pleasing to God.			
	W										7
1754	S										
	W										8
1753	S										
	W	910	741	577		252	66	Cainan I. dies, aged 73½.	1532		9
1752	S										
	W										2010
1751	S										
	W										1
1750	S										
	W										2
1749	S										
	W										3
1748	S										
	W										2014

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam.		Date A.M.
		Ma	Ja	Me	La	No		A	B	
1747	S									2014
	W									5
1746	S									
	W						*Birth of Noah.*		*1654*	6
1745	S									
	W									7
1744	S									
	W									8
1743	S						*Mahalaleel dies, aged 72.*		*1686*	
	W	863	699	374	188	1	Birth of Noah.	1654		9
1742	S									
	W									2020
1741	S									
	W									1
1740	S	895	731	406	220	33	Mahalaleel dies, aged 72.	1686		
	W									2
1739	S									
	W									3
1738	S									
	W									4
1737	S									
	W									5
1736	S									
	W									6
1735	S									
	W									7
1734	S									
	W									8
1733	S									
	W									9
1732	S									
	W									2030
1731	S									
	W									1
1730	S									
	W									2
1729	S									
	W									2033

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam		Date A.M.
		Ja	Me	La	No	Sm		A	*B*	
1728	S									2033
	W									4
1727	S									
	W									5
1726	S									
	W									6
1725	S									
	W						*Jared dies, aged 77½.*		*1917*	7
1724	S									
	W									8
1723	S									
	W									9
1722	S									
	W									2040
1721	S	962	637	51	284		Jared dies, aged 77½.	1917		
	W									1
1720	S									
	W									2
1719	S									
	W									3
1718	S									
	W									4
1717	S									
	W									5
1716	S									
	W									6
1715	S									
	W									7
1714	S									
	W									8
1713	S									
	W									9
1712	S									
	W						*Birth of Shem.*		*2070*	2050
1711	S									
	W									1
1710	S									
	W									2052

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs: Me	La	No	Sm	Ar	THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam: A	B	Date A.M.
1709	S	788	602	415	1		Birth of Shem.	2070		2052
	W									
1708	S									3
	W									
1707	S									4
	W									
1706	S						**REIGN OF NOAH.**			5
	W									
1705	S						*Noah made King.*		*2153*	6
	W									
1704	S									7
	W									
1703	S									8
	W									
1702	S	873	687	500	86		Noah made King of the Tribe on his 500-th moon-birthday, by Methuselah (now aged 71 years); Lamech (aged 55) being passed over.	2153		9
	W									
1701	S						**History compiled from Noah's Official Records.*** (*Gen.* 6. 9.)			2060
	W									
1700	S						*Lamech dies, aged 61.*		*2219*	1
	W									
1699	S									2
	W									
1698	S						*Methuselah dies, aged 78.*		*2249*	3
	W						*Flood begins.*		*2253*	
1697	S	963	777	590			Lamech dies, aged 61.	2219		4
	W									
1696	S						*Flood ends.*		*2267*	5
	W						*Birth of Arpachshad.*		*2269*	
1695	S									6
	W	969		596			Methuselah dies, aged 78.	2249		
1694	S			600			Flood begins.	2253		7
	W						*Note.*—" The six hundred and first year " of Gen. 8. 13 is an attempt of the redactor, which was inevitable.			
1693	S			614			Flood ends.	2267		8
	W			616	200	1	Birth of Arpachshad.	2269		
1692	S						The Official shanah-period is now a bi-mensal (*or 60-day*) unit. **In this Chronology,** for convenience of reckoning, Shem's age (100 bi-mensal units) is taken as = 200 moon-shanahs. The same course is followed until the introduction of the season-shanah. Hence all the numbers in LXX are doubled. *See* page Γγ.			9
	W									
1691	S									2070
	W									2071

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* In A.V. " generations."

B.C.	Moon-shanah of Noah's Life.	Name of Month	Day of Mth.	Modern Dates*	Days elapsed		EVENTS or NOTES	Ref. to Genesis.
1694 (*1697*)	599	Nisan	1	8 Mch.			According to modern Jewish ritual, 8 March is too early for 1 Nisan. But in 1694 B.C. it was the date of the New Moon nearest to the Vernal Equinox.	
	600	Iyyar	10	15 Apr.			Entry into the Ark.	*7. 10*
			17	22 Apr.	1		Torrential rains begin.	*7. 11*
					12			
	601	Sivan	27	31 May	27	40	Torrential rains until 27 Sivan.	*7. 12*
					3			
	602	Tammuz			29		Flood rising. There would probably be a depression over the flooded area, making an anti-clockwise motion of the air around the centre of the depression. The Ark would drift, first north, and then north-west, till it reached the foothills of Anti-Taurus.	
	603	Ab			30		Flood rising.	
	604	Elul			29		Flood rising.	
	605	Tisri	17	16 Sept.	30		Ark grounds on the "Har," or "Jebel" of Ararat (Urartu). *See* Willcocks, G.E.C.J., pp. 19, 20.	*8. 4*
	606	Marchesvan					Rain gradually ceases to fall.	*8. 1*
			29	28 Oct.	29	150	Flood at its height, about 22 ft. deep.	*7. 24*
					1			
	607	Chislev			30		Flood begins to abate.	
	608	Tebeth	1	28 Nov.			The "Har," or "Jebel," clear of flood.	
					29			
	609	Sebat	11	7 Jan.			Raven and dove sent out. Dove returns.	*8. 7*
			18	14 Jan.			Dove sent out. Returns with leaf.	*8. 10*
			25	21 Jan.	30		Dove sent, and does not return.	*8. 12*
	610	Adar			30			
	611	Ve-Adar			29			
1693 (*1696*)	612	Nisan	1	26 Mar.	1	150	Agricultural land clear of flood, but soggy.	*8. 3*
					29			
	613	Iyyar	11	4 May	11	40	Covering of Ark removed.	*8. 13*
			27	20 May		16	Land dry.	*8. 14*

* These must be taken illustrative only, not as ascertained fact.

Note.—It is evident that in a vessel 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high, filled with a collection of domestic animals, there must have been a crew. But Noah and his family were the only *Persons,* i.e. personages. The crew were chattels.

Noah could not have supplied food for carnivorous wild animals, even if we could suppose him so foolish as to take them.

The recent discoveries at Kish prove that there were two great floods in the Euphrates valley, while it was occupied by a highly civilized race. The religious rulers of the Aramæans regarded the Flood as a "judgment," on account of the constant marital intercourse of members of the Tribe (Sons of God) with the "native" women, and the consequent growth in numbers of half-breeds. Gen. 6. 1–8.

I suggest that
Xisuthros, the last antediluvian King of the Sumerian dynasty of Larak,
Ziusudu, the last antediluvian King of the Sumerian dynasty of Eridu,
Gilgamesh, the last antediluvian King of the Sumerian dynasty of Eanna, or Erech,
Ut-napishtim, the last antediluvian King of the Sumerian dynasty of Shuruppak,
were overwhelmed with many of their people in the Flood.

When the remnants of Sumir and Accad, who had been able to escape to the higher grounds eastwards, returned, their priests wrote poetic accounts of Noah's voyage, embellished from their own mythology, and derived from reports brought from Ararat (Urartu) some 500 miles away. From motives of national pride each represented their own king as the survivor of the Flood, as having been translated to heaven, and given immortality among the gods, rather than ascribe preservation from the Flood to Noah, the chief of the somewhat despised, and generally hated, nomadic Aramæans.

The simple, and natural, record in Genesis is far more likely to be authentic than the Babylonian Epics of the Sumerian "Homers." But we must beware of translating הֶהָרִים הַגְּבֹהִים (*Gen. 7.19*) as "high hills," or "mountains" (G.E.C.J., pp. 19, 20).

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs				THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		No	Sm	Ar	Ca			
1690	S							2071
	W							2
1689	S							
	W							3
1688	S							
	W							4
1687	S							
	W							5
1686	S							
	W							6
1685	S							
	W							7
1684	S							
	W							8
1683	S							
	W							9
1682	S							
	W							2080
1681	S							
	W							1
1680	S							
	W							2
1679	S							
	W							3
1678	S							
	W							4
1677	S							
	W							5
1676	S							
	W							6
1675	S							
	W							7
1674	S							
	W				(*1*)	*Birth of Cainan II.*		8
1673	S							
	W							9
1672	S							
	W							2090

As already stated on page Δδ, the Events and Numbers which are in italics are those obtained from taking the 60-day-unit, instead of the bi-mensal-shanah. They are taken from the LXX record, except in 2 cases, where the Hebrew appears preferable. But Col. *B* for numbers is dropped on succeeding pages.

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		No	Sm	Ar	Ca	Sl		A	
1671	S	885	469	270	1		Birth of Cainan II.	2538	2090
	W								
1670	S								1
	W								
1669	S						*Noah dies, aged 77.*		2
	W								
1668	S								3
	W								
1667	S								4
	W								
1666	S	950	534	335	66		Noah dies, aged 77. The rule over the Mesopotamian “ World ” is divided among Noah’s 3 sons. But Babylon is the central capital. A **History taken from the Joint Official Records** (*Gen. 10. 1*). The attempt at a federation of the 3 Kingdoms was frustrated by growth of dialects and tribal jealousies (*Gen. 11. 1–9*). B **THE DYNASTY OF SHEM.** **History from his Official Records.** The normal age for marriage of the cadets of the royal house is fixed at 20. Probably by Shem’s decree, as more suitable for the colder climate of Ararat. The genealogy of Shem’s dynasty is given in Gen. 11. 10–25.	2603	5
	W								
1665	S								6
	W								
1664	S								7
	W								
1663	S								8
	W								
1662	S								9
	W								
1661	S								2100
	W								
1660	S								1
	W								
1659	S								2
	W								
1658	S								3
	W								
1657	S								4
	W								
1656	S								5
	W								
1655	S								6
	W								
1654	S								7
	W								
1653	S								8
	W						*Birth of Shelah.*		2109

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs Sm	Ar	Ca	Sl	THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam A	Date A.M.
1652	S							2109
	W							2110
1651	S							
	W							1
1650	S	728	529	260	1	Birth of Shelah.	2797	
	W							2
1649	S							
	W							3
1648	S							
	W							4
1647	S							
	W							5
1646	S							
	W							6
1645	S							
	W							7
1644	S							
	W							8
1643	S							
	W							9
1642	S							
	W							2120
1641	S							
	W							1
1640	S							
	W							2
1639	S							
	W							3
1638	S							
	W							4
1637	S							
	W							5
1636	S							
	W							6
1635	S							
	W							7
1634	S							
	W							2128

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Sm	Ar	Ca	Sl	Eb		A	
1633	S W								2128
1632	S W						*Birth of Eber.*		9
1631	S W								2130
1630	S W								1
1629	S W	987	788	519	260	1	Birth of Eber.	3056	2
1628	S W								3
1627	S W								4
1626	S W								5
1625	S W								6
1624	S W								7
1623	S W								8
1622	S W		876	607	348	89	Arpachshad dies, aged 70½ (Hebrew Version). This is probably correct.		9
1621	S W								2140
1620	S W								1
1619	S W								2
1618	S W								3
1617	S W								4
1616	S W								5
1615	S W								6
									2147

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs						THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Sm	Ar	Ca	Sl	Eb	Pe		A	
1614	S W									2147
1613	S W							*Shem dies, aged 98½.*		8
1612	S W	1200	1001	732	473	214		Shem dies, aged 97. It is possible that the change of reckoning from moon-shanah to bi-mensal (*or 60-day*) shanah has made a confusion in the records of Shem's age.	3269	9
1611	S W									2150
1610	S W							? Birth of Joktan.		1
1609	S W									2
1608	S W		1055	786	527	268	1	Some division of territory between branches of the Tribe appears to have taken place about this time. Perhaps at the death of Shem (*Gen. 10. 25*).* Birth of Peleg.	3323	3
1607	S W		1070	801	542	283	16	Arpachshad dies, aged 88 (LXX Vers.).	3338	4
1606	S W									5
1605	S W									6
1604	S W									7
1603	S W									8
1602	S W									9
1601	S W									2160
1600	S W									1
1599	S W									2
1598	S W									3
1597	S W			920	661	402	135	Cainan II. dies, aged 74½.	3457	4
1596	S W									5 2166

* Peleg lived 1608–1553 B.C. Hall (A.H.N.E., page 227) gives the period 1618–1573 B.C. as the time of the expulsion of the Hyksos.

Genesis 10. 6 claims that Ham had dominion over Cush, Mizraim, Punt and Canaan, i.e. Ethiopia, Egypt, Abyssinia and Palestine.

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs				THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Sl	Eb	Pe	Re		A	
1595	S W							2166
1594	S W							7
1593	S W							8
1592	S W							9
1591	S W							2170
1590	S W							1
1589	S W					*Birth of Reu.*		2
1588	S W							3
1587	S W	786	527	260	1	Birth of Reu.	3582	4
1586	S W							5
1585	S W							6
1584	S W							7
1583	S W							8
1582	S W					*Shelah dies, aged 71.*		9
1581	S W							2180
1580	S W	866	607	340	81	Shelah dies, aged 70. The Hebrew has probably preserved the correct figure. LXX (three hundred and thirty) looks like a dittograph.	3662	1
1579	S W							2
1578	S W							3
1577	S W							4 2185

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs				THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Eb	Pe	Re	Se		A	
1576	S							2185
	W							
1575	S							6
	W							
1574	S							7
	W							
1573	S							8
	W							
1572	S							9
	W							
1571	S							2190
	W							
1570	S							1
	W							
1569	S							2
	W							
1568	S							3
	W							
1567	S					*Birth of Serug.*		4
	W							
1566	S							5
	W	790	523	264	1	Birth of Serug.	3845	
1565	S					*Eber dies, aged 66½.*		6
	W							
1564	S	808	541	282	19	Eber dies, aged 65.	3863	7
	W							
1563	S							8
	W							
1562	S							9
	W							
1561	S							2200
	W							
1560	S							1
	W							
1559	S							2
	W							
1558	S							3
	W							2204

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs				THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Pe	Re	Se	Na		A	
1557	S							2204
	W							
1556	S							5
	W							
1555	S							6
	W							
1554	S					*Peleg dies, aged 55½.*		7
	W							
1553	S							8
	W	678	419	156		Peleg dies, aged 55.	4000	
1552	S							9
	W							
1551	S							2210
	W							
1550	S							1
	W							
1549	S							2
	W							
1548	S							3
	W							
1547	S							4
	W							
1546	S					*Birth of Nahor I.*		5
	W							
1545	S							6
	W		523	260	1	Birth of Nahor I.	4104	
1544	S							7
	W							
1543	S							8
	W							
1542	S							9
	W							
1541	S							2220
	W							
1540	S							1
	W							
1539	S							2
	W							2223

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Re	Se	Na		A	
1538	S W						2223
1537	S W						4
1536	S W						5
1535	S W						6
1534	S W						7
1533	S W				*Reu dies, aged 55½.*		8
1532	S W	678	415	156	Reu dies, aged 55.	4259	9
1531	S W						2230
1530	S W						1
1529	S W						2
1528	S W						3
1527	S W						4
1526	S W						5
1525	S W						6
1524	S W						7
1523	S W						8
1522	S W						9
1521	S W						2240
1520	S W						1 2242

B.C.	Season	Ages of the Chiefs in Moon-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from birth of Adam	Date A.M.
		Se	Na	Te		A	
1519	S						2242
	W						
1518	S						3
	W						
1517	S				*Birth of Terah.*		4
	W	617	358	1	Birth of Terah.	4461	
1516	S						5
	W						
1515	S						6
	W						
1514	S						7
	W						
1513	S						8
	W						
1512	S	660	401	44	Serug dies, aged 53.	4504	9
	W						
1511	S						2250
	W						
1510	S						1
	W						
1509	S						2
	W						
1508	S						3
	W						
1507	S						4
	W						
1506	S						5
	W						
1505	S						6
	W						
1504	S						7
	W						
1503	S						8
	W						
1502	S						9
	W						
1501	S						2260
	W						2261

THE RISE OF THE SEMITIC-ARAMÆAN POWER

AFTERWARDS DIVIDED INTO

SYRIANS

AND

HEBREWS,

WITH, LATER STILL, EDOMITES, MOABITES, AND AMMONITES.

THE TRIBE WAS PROBABLY

NOMADIC,

MONOTHEISTIC.

Its Chiefs do not style themselves Kings,
They live in tents, not palaces,
They build no temples, but worship at
Altars with the sky for roof.

B.C.	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs					THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from Adam	Date A.M.
		Na I.	Ter	Har	NaII	Ab			
1500	S						**THE DYNASTY OF TERAH.** **1496–1448 B.C.** (*Gen. 11. 27*).		2261
	W								
1499	S						Terah appears to have resolved to found a nomad, monotheistic kingdom in Paddan-Aram, and Canaan, after the death of his son Haran. After Terah's death, Nahor II. succeeded to the rule in Aram, while Abram and Lot took possession of the Canaanite lands, conquered by Thothmes III., but not retained by his successors.		2
	W								
1498	S								3
	W								
1497	S								4
	W								
1496	S						? Birth of Haran. (If Terah was of the normal age of 21, at Haran's birth.)		5
	W	98	42	1			Nahor I. dies, aged 49.	4711	
1495	S								6
	W								
1494	S								7
	W								
1493	S								8
	W								
1492	S								9
	W		50	9	1		? Birth of Nahor II.	4760	
1491	S								2270
	W								
1490	S								1
	W								
1489	S								2
	W								
1488	S								3
	W								
1487	S								4
	W								
1486	S								5
	W								
1485	S		63	22	14	1	Birth of Abram (*Gen. 12. 4*).	4842	6
	W								
1484	S								7
	W								
1483	S								8
	W								
1482	S						? Birth of Lot. Haran aged 14.		9
	W		70	29	21	8	? Death of Haran. Terah goes to Charran, aged 35.	4883	2280

B.C.	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from Adam	Date A.M.
		Te	NaII	Ab			
1481	S W						2280
1480	S W				Birth of Sarah (*Gen. 16. 17*).	4904	1
1479	S W						2
1478	S W				During the reign of Terah, the Season became the usual Shanah, or time-unit. Terah's age on leaving Ur is given as 70, i.e. season-shanahs. But the time which he lived in Paddan-Aram was marked on his life-record in the former bi-mensal units. 205 bi-mensal units = 33·15 Tropical Years. Hence he was just over 68 years of age at death.		3
1477	S W						4
1476	S W						5
1475	S W						6
1474	S W						7
1473	S W				Lot was born, when his father Haran died at the age of 14 years. The ages of the successors of Shem had been steadily decreasing. Terah's journey northwards may have been to remove his tribe from the contamination of heathen practices. The after-history of Lot gives some colour to this.		8
1472	S W						9
1471	S W						2290
1470	S W						1
1469	S W				The Indo-European Kassites appear to have taken possession of the territory which they named Kar-Duniyash, about the time of the rise of the Adamite Dynasty; and to have ruled Babylonia for about 600 years, leaving the Sea-Land to the Semites (A.H.N.E., pp. 199, 203).		2
1468	S W						3
1467	S W						4
1466	S W						5
1465	S W						6
1464	S W						7
1463	S W	108	59	46			8 2298

B.C.	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PEDIGREE OF THE RULING FAMILY OF THE ARAMÆANS	Lapse of moon-shanahs from Adam	Date A.M.
		Te	Na	Ab			
1462	S						2298
	W						
1461	S						9
	W						
1460	S						2300
	W						
1459	S						1
	W						
1458	S						2
	W						
1457	S						3
	W						
1456	S						4
	W						
1455	S						5
	W						
1454	S						6
	W						
1453	S						7
	W						
1452	S						8
	W						
1451	S						9
	W						
1450	S						2310
	W						
1449	S						1
	W				Death of Terah, aged 68½.		
1448	S	137	88	75	Abram leaves Charran. *Death of Terah.*	5296	2
	W				Nahor rules in Paddan-Aram.	5298	2313

Gen. 11. 26 is from the joint official records of Abram and Nahor II. Abram, although the younger of the two brothers, is mentioned first because the subsequent history deals with his life and rule.

THE COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
HISTORY OF THE HEBREWS

THE REIGN OF ABRAHAM.
1448 to 1398 B.C.
Genesis 12 to 25.

B.C.	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs		EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
		No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Ab	Commencement of the 430 " years " (season-shanahs) of Ex. 12. 40, according to LXX version.	
1448	S	−430	75	Abram leads his one-third of the Tribe, along with Lot and his one-third, across the Euphrates. Henceforth they are styled the Hebrews, or the Aramæans across The River. (Hebrew ‘abar = pass over.)	2313
	W	−429	76		2314
1447	S	−428	77		
	W	−427	78	Death of Thothmes III. Accession of Amenhetep II. (A.H.N.E., p. 252).	2315
1446	S	−426	79	? Abram reaches Shechem, and builds an Altar (*Gen. 12. 7*).	
	W	−425	80	? Abram reaches Luz (Bethel) and builds an Altar (*Gen. 12. 8*).	2316
1445	S	−424	81	? Abram reaches The Negeb (*Gen. 12. 9*).	
	W	−423	82	The first and last campaign of Amenhetep II. in Canaan (A.H.N.E., p. 253).	2317
1444	S	−422	83	Abram visits Egypt and meets Amenhetep (*Gen. 12. 10*).	
	W	−421	84	Returns to The Negeb and makes Beersheba his chief ruling centre (*Gen. 13. 1*).	2318

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Ab	Is	Ja		
1443	−420	S	85			Abram and Lot divide the territory of Canaan (*Gen. 13. 12*) as Amenhetep gives no sign of retaining it.	2318
	−419	W	6			Ishmael born (*Gen. 16. 16*).	9
1442	−418	S	7			Abram makes another centre of rule at Hebron (*Gen. 13. 18*).	
	−417	W	8			? Battles of Siddim and Hobah (*Gen. 14*).	2320
1441	−416	S	9				
	−415	W	90				1
1440	−414	S	1				
	−413	W	2				2
1439	−412	S	3				
	−411	W	4				3
1438	−410	S	5				
	−409	W	6				4
1437	−408	S	7				
	−407	W	8				5
1436	−406	S	9			Abram takes the throne-name of Ab-raham, and institutes the rite of circumcision (*Gen. 17. 1*). He gives his wife the title Queen (Sarrah).	
	−405	W	100	1		Birth of Isaac (*Gen. 21. 5*).	6
1435	−404	S	101	2			
	−403	W	2	3		? Destruction of Sodom (*Gen. 19*). ? Rise of the Moabites and Ammonites (*Gen. 19. 30 ff.*).	7
1434	−402	S	3	4		? Abraham makes an agreement with Abimelech, the Philistine Chief (*Gen. 21. 22*).	
	−401	W	4	5			8
1433	−400	S	5	6			
	−399	W	6	7			9
1432	−398	S	7	8			
	−397	W	8	9			2330
1431	−396	S	9	10			
	−395	W	110	1			1
1430	−394	S	1	2			
	−393	W	2	3			2
1429	−392	S	3	4			
	−391	W	4	5			3
1428	−390	S	5	6			
	−389	W	6	7			4
1427	−388	S	7	8			
	−387	W	8	9			5
1426	−386	S	9	20			
	−385	W	120	1			6
1425	−384	S	1	2			
	−383	W	122	23			2337

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Ab	Is	Ja		
1424	−382	S	123	24		? Frustrated sacrifice of Isaac, at 12 years of age (*Gen. 22. 1 ff.*).	2337
	−381	W	4	5			8
1423	−380	S	5	6			
	−379	W	6	7			9
1422	−378	S	7	8			
	−377	W	8	9			2340
1421	−376	S	9	30		Death of Amenhetep II. Accession of Thothmes IV. } A.H.N.E., p. 252.	
	−375	W	130	1			1
1420	−374	S	1	2			
	−373	W	2	3			2
1419	−372	S	3	4			
	−371	W	4	5			3
1418	−370	S	5	6			
	−369	W	6	7			4
1417	−368	S	7	8		Death of Sarah (*Gen. 23. 1*).	
	−367	W	8	9			5
1416	−366	S	9	40		Marriage of Isaac.	
	−365	W	140	1			6
1415	−364	S	1	2			
	−363	W	2	3			7
1414	−362	S	3	4			
	−361	W	4	5			8
1413	−360	S	5	6			
	−359	W	6	7			9
1412	−358	S	7	8		Death of Thothmes IV. Accession of Amenhetep III. } A.H.N.E., p. 252.	
	−357	W	8	9			2350
1411	−356	S	9	50			
	−355	W	150	1			1
1410	−354	S	1	2			
	−353	W	2	3			2
1409	−352	S	3	4			
	−351	W	4	5			3
1408	−350	S	5	6			
	−349	W	6	7			4
1407	−348	S	7	8			
	−347	W	8	9			5
1406	−346	S	9	60	1	Birth of Esau (Edom II.) and Jacob (*Gen. 25. 26*).	
	−345	W	160	61	2		2356

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Ab	Is	Ja		
1405	−344	S	161	62	3		2356
	−343	W	2	3	4		7
1404	−342	S	3	4	5		
	−341	W	4	5	6		8
1403	−340	S	5	6	7		
	−339	W	6	7	8		9
1402	−338	S	7	8	9		
	−337	W	8	9	10		2360
1401	−336	S	9	70	1		
	−335	W	170	1	2		1
1400	−334	S	1	2	3		
	−333	W	2	3	4		2
1399	−332	S	3	4	5		
	−331	W	4	5	6		3
1398	−330	S	175	6	7	Death of Abraham. Isaac becomes Chief (*Gen. 25. 7*).	
	−329	W		7	8		4
1397	−328	S		8	9		
	−327	W		9	20		5
1396	−326	S		80	1		
	−325	W		1	2		6
1395	−324	S		2	3		
	−323	W		3	4		7
1394	−322	S		4	5		
	−321	W		5	6		8
1393	−320	S		6	7		
	−319	W		7	8		9
1392	−318	S		8	9		
	−317	W		9	30		2370
1391	−316	S		90	1		
	−315	W		1	2		1
1390	−314	S		2	3		
	−313	W		3	4		2
1389	−312	S		4	5		
	−311	W		5	6		3
1388	−310	S		6	7		
	−309	W		7	8		4
1387	−308	S		8	9	Isaac nominates Jacob as his successor (*Gen. 27*).	
	−307	W		99	40	Marriages of Esau. Jacob goes to Charran (*Gen. 26. 34 ; 28. 10*).	2375

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs Is	Ja	Le	Jo	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1386	−306	S	100	41				2375
	−305	W	1	2				6
1385	−304	S	2	3				
	−303	W	3	4				7
1384	−302	S	4	5				
	−301	W	5	6				8
1383	−300	S	6	7			Marriages of Jacob to Leah and Rachel (*Gen. 29. 20, 28*).	
	−299	W	7	8				9
1382	−298	S	8	9			? Birth of Reuben (*Gen. 29. 32 ; 30. 24*).	
	−297	W	9	50				2380
1381	−296	S	110	1			? Birth of Simeon.	
	−295	W	1	2			? Birth of Dan.	1
1380	−294	S	2	3	1		? Birth of Levi.	
	−293	W	3	4	2		? Birth of Naphtali.	2
1379	−292	S	4	5	3		? Birth of Judah.	
	−291	W	5	6	4			3
1378	−290	S	6	7	5		? Birth of Gad.	
	−289	W	7	8	6		? Birth of Issachar.	4
1377	−288	S	8	9	7		? Birth of Asher.	
	−287	W	9	60	8	1	? Birth of Joseph, and of Zebulun.	5
1376	−286	S	120	1	9	2	Jacob leaves Charran, and meets Esau (*Gen. 31 to 33*).	
	−285	W	1	2	10	3	Jacob adopts the throne-name Isra-el, a word connected with the Assyrian sar = King, and rules for a time in Shechem.	6
1375	−284	S	2	3	1	4	Esau accepts the nomination of Jacob as titular head of the Hebrews, obtained by fraud from Isaac (who lived for another 30 years, dying at the age of 90), and contents himself with the territory of the highlands of Seir.	
	−283	W	3	4	2	5		7
1374	−282	S	4	5	3	6		
	−281	W	5	6	4	7		8
1373	−280	S	6	7	5	8	1376 B.C. or 1380 B.C. } Death of Amenhetep III. Accession of Akhenaten { A.H.N.E., p. 252, or A.H.N.E., p. 308.	
	−279	W	7	8	6	9		9
1372	−278	S	8	9	7	10		
	−277	W	9	70	8	11		2390
1371	−276	S	130	1	9	12		
	−275	W	1	2	20	13		1
1370	−274	S	2	3	1	14	**History compiled from Jacob's Official Records** (*Gen. 37. 2*).	
	−273	W	3	4	2	15		2
1369	−272	S	4	5	3	16		
	−271	W	5	6	4	17		3
1368	−270	S	6	7	5	18	Joseph sold into Egypt (*Gen. 37. 2, 28*). Jacob is living in Hebron (*Gen. 37. 14*).	
	−269	W	137	78	26	19		2394

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			Yrs.	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Is	Ja	Le	Jo		
1367	−268	S	138	79	27	10	Joseph's age in Egypt would now be reckoned in *years*.	2394
	−267	W	9	80	8			5
1366	−266	S	140	1	9	11		
	−265	W	1	2	30			6
1365	−264	S	2	3	1	12		
	−263	W	3	4	2			7
1364	−262	S	4	5	3	13	? Jacob leaves Shechem, and rules in Bethel (*Gen. 35. 6*).	
	−261	W	5	6	4			8
1363	−260	S	6	7	5	14	? Birth of Benjamin (*Gen. 35. 18*).	
	−259	W	7	8	6			9
1362	−258	S	8	9	7	15	Death of Akhenaten Accession of Smen-kha-ra } A.H.N.E., p. 308.	
	−257	W	9	90	8			2400
1361	−256	S	150	1	9	16	? Jacob removes to Eder (*Gen. 35. 21*).	
	−255	W	1	2	40			1
1360	−254	S	2	3	1	17	Death of Smen-kha-ra Accession of Tut-ankh-amen } A.H.N.E., p. 308.	
	−253	W	3	4	2			2
1359	−252	S	4	5	3	18		
	−251	W	5	6	4			3
1358	−250	S	6	7	5	19		
	−249	W	7	8	6			4
1357	−248	S	8	9	7	20		
	−247	W	9	100	8			5
1356	−246	S	160	1	9	21	? Jacob rejoins his father at Hebron (*Gen. 35. 27*).	
	−245	W	1	2	50			6
1355	−244	S	2	3	1	22		
	−243	W	3	4	2			7
1354	−242	S	4	5	3	23		
	−241	W	5	6	4			8
1353	−240	S	6	7	5	24		
	−239	W	7	8	6			9
1352	−238	S	8	9	7	25		
	−237	W	9	110	8			2410
1351	−236	S	170	1	9	26		
	−235	W	1	2	60			1
1350	−234	S	2	3	1	27	Death of Tut-ankh-amen Accession of Ai } A.H.N.E., p. 308.	
	−233	W	3	4	2			2
1349	−232	S	4	5	3	28	1st year of plenty. Joseph interprets the dreams (*Gen. 40*).	
	−231	W	175	116	64			2413

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			Yrs.	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Is	Ja	Le	Jo		
1348	−230	S	176	117	65	29	2nd year of plenty.	2413
	−229	W	7	8	6		At the end of 2 full years (Sh'nathaim yamim) (*Gen. 41. 1*), Joseph is appointed Vizier of Egypt (*Gen. 41. 46*).	4
1347	−228	S	8	9	7	30		
	−227	W	9	120	8		3rd year of plenty.	5
1346	−226	S	180	1	9	31	Death of Isaac. The last notice of Esau (*Gen. 35. 28*).	
	−225	W		2	70		4th year of plenty. ? Birth of Kohath (*Gen. 46. 11*).	6
1345	−224	S		3	1	32	Death of Ai } A.H.N.E., p. 308.	
	−223	W		4	2		Accession of Horem-heb } 5th year of plenty. Horem-heb is the last King of a dynasty some of whose members married Semitic princesses.	7
1344	−222	S		5	3	33	6th year of plenty.	
	−221	W		6	4			8
1343	−220	S		7	5	34	7th year of plenty.	
	−219	W		8	6			9
1342	−218	S		9	7	35	1st year of Famine (Cf. G.E.C.J., pp. 51 ff.).	
	−217	W		130	8		Jacob migrates to Goshen with his family, all of whom rank as princes of the Hebrew branch of the Aramæan royal house (*Gen. 45. 11; 46. 1 ff.; 47. 9*).	2420
1341	−216	S		1	9	36		
	−215	W		2	80		2nd year of Famine.	1
1340	−214	S		3	1	37	3rd year of Famine.	
	−213	W		4	2			2
1339	−212	S		5	3	38	4th year of Famine.	
	−211	W		6	4			3
1338	−210	S		7	5	39		
	−209	W		8	6		5th year of Famine.	4
1337	−208	S		9	7	40	6th year of Famine.	
	−207	W		140	8			5
1336	−206	S		1	9	41	7th year of Famine.	
	−205	W		2	90			6
1335	−204	S		3	1	42		
	−203	W		4	2			7
1334	−202	S		5	3	43		
	−201	W		6	4			8
1333	−200	S		147	5	44	Death of Jacob (*Gen. 47. 28*).	
	−199	W			6			9
1332	−198	S			7	45		
	−197	W			8			2430
1331	−196	S			9	46		
	−195	W			100			1
1330	−194	S			1	47		
	−193	W			102			2432

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs			Yrs.	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Le	Ko	Jo	Jo		
1329	−192	S	103	34	96	48		2432
	−191	W	4	5	97			3
1328	−190	S	5	6	98	49		
	−189	W	6	7	99			4
1327	−188	S	7	8	100	50		
	−187	W	8	9	1			5
1326	−186	S	9	40	2	51		
	−185	W	110	1	3			6
1325	−184	S	1	2	4	52		
	−183	W	2	3	5			7
1324	−182	S	3	4	6	53		
	−181	W	4	5	7			8
1323	−180	S	5	6	8	54		
	−179	W	6	7	9			9
1322	−178	S	7	8	110	55	Death of Joseph (*Gen. 50. 26*). The Israelites in Goshen are growing numerous and strong (*Gen. 47. 27*).	
	−177	W	8	9				2440
1321	−176	S	9	50			Death of Horem-heb. Accession of Rameses I. } A.H.N.E., pp. 308, 313.	
	−175	W	120	1			Rameses was the founder of a new Egyptian dynasty, which was hostile to Semites.	1
1320	−174	S	1	2				
	−173	W	2	3			Death of Rameses I. Accession of Seti I. } A.H.N.E., p. 313.	2
1319	−172	S	3	4				
	−171	W	4	5				3
1318	−170	S	5	6			Seti I., and his successor Rameses II., brought Canaan again under the dominion of Egypt. Both these Kings, and Thothmes III. before them, have left evidences of their fortification of Beth-shan (mod. Beisan). But their successors made little or no effort to retain the country, and it was conquered by Joshua.	
	−169	W	6	7				4
1317	−168	S	7	8				
	−167	W	8	9				5
1316	−166	S	9	60				
	−165	W	130	1				6
1315	−164	S	1	2				
	−163	W	2	3				7
1314	−162	S	3	4				
	−161	W	4	5				8
1313	−160	S	5	6				
	−159	W	6	7	Am			9
1312	−158	S	137	8			Death of Levi (*Ex. 6. 16*).	
	−157	W		9	1		? Birth of Amram.	2450
1311	−156	S		70	2			
	−155	W		1	3			2451

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs		EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Ko	Am		
1310	−154	S	72	4		2451
	−153	W	3	5		2
1309	−152	S	4	6		
	−151	W	5	7		3
1308	−150	S	6	8		
	−149	W	7	9		4
1307	−148	S	8	10		
	−147	W	9	1		5
1306	−146	S	80	2		
	−145	W	1	3		6
1305	−144	S	2	4		
	−143	W	3	5		7
1304	−142	S	4	6		
	−141	W	5	7		8
1303	−140	S	6	8		
	−139	W	7	9		9
1302	−138	S	8	20		
	−137	W	9	1		2460
1301	−136	S	90	2		
	−135	W	1	3		1
1300	−134	S	2	4	Death of Seti I. Accession of Rameses II. } A.H.N.E., p. 313, 316.	
	−133	W	3	5		2
1299	−132	S	4	6		
	−131	W	5	7		3
1298	−130	S	6	8		
	−129	W	7	9		4
1297	−128	S	8	30	The princes of the royal house of the Hebrews are gradually reduced by Rameses II. to the level of the Egyptian fellahin (*Ex. 1. 13; 5. 16*). But they increase in numbers and prosperity (*Ex. 1. 7*).	
	−127	W	9	1		5
1296	−126	S	100	2		
	−125	W	1	3		6
1295	−124	S	2	4		
	−123	W	3	5		7
1294	−122	S	4	6		
	−121	W	5	7		8
1293	−120	S	6	8		
	−119	W	7	9		9
1292	−118	S	8	40		
	−117	W	109	1		2470

B.C.	No. of Shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs				EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Ko	Am	Aa	Mo		
1291	−116	S	110	42				2470
	−115	W	1	3				
1290	−114	S	2	4				1
	−113	W	3	5				
1289	−112	S	4	6				2
	−111	W	5	7				
1288	−110	S	6	8				3
	−109	W	7	9				
1287	−108	S	8	50			*Note.*—A comparison of Exod. 7. 7 with Num. 33. 39 makes it probable that in the Bible computations of Aaron's age there is a confusion between 3 (Egyptian) years and 3 (Hebrew) shanahs, as regards his birth. These are the only Bible figures in which I feel that a definite mistake (other than in transcription) has occurred. In the Chronology, I have followed the Bible figures, as always; and they state that Aaron's age at death was 123 shanahs. But this makes his death to occur in the same season as that of Moses, which is not in accord with the history of events. I think that we should put the birth of Aaron in W. 1276 B.C., instead of S. 1274 B.C., and add 3 to every figure under Aa in the "age" column; thus making him 3 years, and not 3 seasons older than Moses.	4
	−107	W	9	1				
1286	−106	S	120	2				5
	−105	W	1	3				
1285	−104	S	2	4				6
	−103	W	3	5				
1284	−102	S	4	6				7
	−101	W	5	7				
1283	−100	S	6	8				8
	−99	W	7	9				
1282	−98	S	8	60				9
	−97	W	9	1				
1281	−96	S	130	2				2480
	−95	W	1	3				
1280	−94	S	2	4				1
	−93	W	133	5			? Death of Kohath (*Ex. 6. 18*).	
1279	−92	S		6				2
	−91	W		7				
1278	−90	S		8				3
	−89	W		9				
1277	−88	S		70				4
	−87	W		1				
1276	−86	S		2				5
	−85	W		3	(*1*)		? *Birth of Aaron* (*Ex. 7. 7*). (*See* Note above.)	
1275	−84	S		4	(*2*)			6
	−83	W		5	(*3*)			
1274	−82	S		6	1		Birth of Aaron (*Ex. 7. 7*).	7
	−81	W		7	2			
1273	−80	S		8	3			8
	−79	W		79	4	1	Birth of Moses.	2489

B.C.	No. of shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs Am	Aa	Mo	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1272	−78	S	80	5	2		2489
	−77	W	1	6	3		2490
1271	−76	S	2	7	4		
	−75	W	3	8	5		1
1270	−74	S	4	9	6		
	−73	W	5	10	7		2
1269	−72	S	6	1	8		
	−71	W	7	2	9		3
1268	−70	S	8	3	10		
	−69	W	9	4	1		4
1267	−68	S	90	5	2		
	−67	W	1	6	3		5
1266	−66	S	2	7	4		
	−65	W	3	8	5		6
1265	−64	S	4	9	6		
	−63	W	5	20	7		7
1264	−62	S	6	1	8		
	−61	W	7	2	9		8
1263	−60	S	8	3	20		
	−59	W	9	4	1		9
1262	−58	S	100	5	2		
	−57	W	1	6	3		2500
1261	−56	S	2	7	4		
	−55	W	3	8	5		1
1260	−54	S	4	9	6		
	−53	W	5	30	7		2
1259	−52	S	6	1	8		
	−51	W	7	2	9		3
1258	−50	S	8	3	30		
	−49	W	9	4	1		4
1257	−48	S	110	5	2		
	−47	W	1	6	3		5
1256	−46	S	2	7	4		
	−45	W	3	8	5		6
1255	−44	S	4	9	6		
	−43	W	5	40	7		7
1254	−42	S	6	1	8		
	−41	W	117	42	39	Moses flees to Midian (cf. *Acts 7. 23*). ? Birth of Joshua (cf. *Ex. 33. 11*).	2508

B.C.	No. of shanahs to Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs				EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Am	Aa	Mo	Cal		
1253	−40	S	118	43	40		? Marriage of Moses with a princess of Midian (*Ex. 2. 21*).	2508
	−39	W	9	4	1			9
1252	−38	S	120	5	2		? Birth of Gershom (*Ex. 2. 22*).	
	−37	W	1	6	3			2510
1251	−36	S	2	7	4			
	−35	W	3	8	5	1	Birth of Caleb (*Josh. 14. 7*).	1
1250	−34	S	4	9	6	2		
	−33	W	5	50	7	3	? Birth of Eliezer (*Ex. 18. 4*).	2
1249	−32	S	6	1	8	4		
	−31	W	7	2	9	5		3
1248	−30	S	8	3	50	6		
	−29	W	9	4	1	7		4
1247	−28	S	130	5	2	8		
	−27	W	1	6	3	9		5
1246	−26	S	2	7	4	10		
	−25	W	3	8	5	1		6
1245	−24	S	4	9	6	2		
	−23	W	5	60	7	3		7
1244	−22	S	6	1	8	4		
	−21	W	137	2	9	5	? Death of Amram (*Ex. 6. 20*).	8
1243	−20	S		3	60	6		
	−19	W		4	1	7		9
1242	−18	S		5	2	8		
	−17	W		6	3	9		2520
1241	−16	S		7	4	20		
	−15	W		8	5	1		1
1240	−14	S		9	6	2		
	−13	W		70	7	3		2
1239	−12	S		1	8	4		
	−11	W		2	9	5		3
1238	−10	S		3	70	6		
	−9	W		4	1	7		4
1237	−8	S		5	2	8		
	−7	W		6	3	9		5
1236	−6	S		7	4	30		
	−5	W		8	5	1		6
1235	−4	S		9	6	2		
	−3	W		80	77	33		2527

B.C.	No. of Season-shanahs from Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs				EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Aa	Mo	Jo	Ca		
1234	−2	S	81	78	40	34	Death of Rameses II. Accession of Meneptah (A.H.N.E., p. 375). Moses returns to Egypt. The Ten Plagues. Cf. G.E.C.J., pp. 58 ff. [Joshua's age is estimated] (*Ex. 33. 11*).	2527
	−1	W	82	79	41	35		8
1233	0	S	83	80	42	36	First Passover. They *turn back* to the Pelusiac Branch (*Ex. 14. 1*). Passage of the Yam Suph, or Serbonian Bog (*Ex., Ch. 14*).*	
	1	W	4	1	3	7		9
1232	2	S	5	2	4	8	Second Passover (*Num. 9. 1*). To Marah (in Shur) and Elim. Back to Yam Suph. Through Wilderness of Sin, via Dophkah, Alush (Arish), and Rephidim, to Kadesh Barnea in Paran (*Num. 33. 8 ff.*). First Giving of The Law (*Ex. 20. 18 ff.*).	
	3	W	6	3	5	9		2530
1231	4	S	7	4	6	40	Spies sent out (*Josh. 14. 7*) (*Num., Ch. 13*).	
	5	W	8	5	7	1	Defeat at Hormah (*Num. 14. 45*).	1
1230	6	S	9	6	8	2	Until 1215 B.C. the people live as a great nomadic tribe, moving from one pasturage to another, over the area included within the present sites Arish, Akabah, and Wady Arabah. The best description of this period is the one given in "Willcocks, G.E.C.J."	
	7	W	90	7	9	3		2
1229	8	S	1	8	50	4		
	9	W	2	9	1	5		3
1228	10	S	3	90	2	6		
	1	W	4	1	3	7		4
1227	2	S	5	2	4	8		
	3	W	6	3	5	9		5
1226	4	S	7	4	6	50		
	5	W	8	5	7	1		6
1225	6	S	9	6	8	2		
	7	W	100	7	9	3		7
1224	8	S	1	8	60	4		
	9	W	2	9	1	5		8
1223	20	S	3	100	2	6		
	1	W	4	1	3	7		9
1222	2	S	5	2	4	8		
	3	W	6	3	5	9		2540
1221	4	S	7	4	6	60		
	5	W	8	5	7	1		1
1220	6	S	9	6	8	2		
	7	W	110	7	9	3		2
1219	8	S	1	8	70	4		
	9	W	2	9	1	5		3
1218	30	S	3	110	2	6		
	1	W	4	1	3	7		4
1217	2	S	5	2	4	8		
	3	W	6	3	5	9		5
1216	4	S	7	4	6	70		
	35	W	118	115	77	71		2546

Moses, Prophet.

NOTE.

The word Prophet in the Old Testament denotes the "learned man" of the period, who brings a message from God. In Old Testament times, "the voice of the prophet was the voice of God." But by the unthinking majority, in all ages, the word prophet has been supposed to denote a person whose main function is to give tips for the near or distant future.

These men were the date-recorders, historians, physicians, and (after Moses) the exponents of The Law. Samuel organized the education of promising students in Colleges, or Schools.

In later ages, their successors are known by the names scribe, rabbi, preacher, cleric, scientist, etc. They are frequently in opposition to priestly routine ritual.

Some of these illuminati studied scientifically as far as lay in their power. They discovered the properties of naphtha (see *Jud. 6. 21*; *1 Kings 18. 34*) and used their knowledge to impress the ignorant. Moses evidently understood water-divining with the dowsing-rod. (I know *experimentally* that water-divining is real; though no explanation of the (? etheric) action is known.—A. T. R.)

* On a Stele of Meneptah, after boasting of his victories over various towns and tribes, from Libya to the Hittite country, he declares that Israel, to whom he attributes neither town nor area, "has ceased to exist"! Naturally, he does not mention the loss of his army and chariots at Yam Suph!

B.C.	No. of Season-shanahs from Exodus	Season	Ages in Season-shanahs				EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Aa	Mo	Jo	Ca		
1215	36	S	119	116	78	72	Joshua's age (78 sh. = 39 yrs.) has been estimated.	2546
	7	W	120	7	9	3	Death of Aaron (*Num. 33. 39*). Attack by King of Arad (*21. 1*). [But see *Ex. 7. 7.*]	7
1214	8	S	121	8	80	4	Journey through Wady Sirhan (*Num. 21. 4–9*). Joshua is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Bashan occupied, and the Amorite invaders of the country exterminated as far as possible (*Deut. 2. 26–37*).	
	9	W	122	9	1	5		8
1213	40	S	123	120	2	6	Moses goes up Mt. Nebo on Pisgah, and is overwhelmed by an avalanche (*Deut. 34. 6*). Winter Encampment along E. side of Jordan, from Adam (Ed Damieh) to the Dead Sea.	
	1	W	*Jos* Chap.	*hua* Verse	3	7		9
1212	2	S	*3*		4	8	7 Nisan. Landslide of Wady Farah, damming the Jordan at Adam. 10 Nisan. Crossing of Jordan. 14 Nisan. Passover kept. Jericho and Ai sacked and burned. Summer Encampment over the region round Shechem. Battle of Gibeon.* Southern cities sacked, and Amorite invaders exterminated as far as possible.	
	3	W	to *10*		5	9		2550
1211	4	S			6	80		
	5	W			7	1		1
1210	6	S	*11*		8	2	Jabin, King of Hazor, prepares to attack. Joshua takes the offensive. Battle of Merom. Cities throughout the Canaanite area systematically sacked and burned, where feasible.	
	7	W	*12*		9	3		2
1209	8	S			90	4	During the rest of Joshua's lifetime he reigns as virtual King of Abraham's land; with his capital, and the centre of worship, at Shiloh.† The Tribes still live as nomads, with a gradually widening area of occupation.	
	9	W	*14*	*10*	1	85		3
1208	50	S	*15* to		2	6	Areas of occupation are assigned to the leading tribes—Judah, Ephraim, Manasseh—at the Winter Encampment in the Ghor.	
	1	W	*17*		3	7	The "natives" are gradually exterminated or pushed back, with the exception of the Hivite "Serfs of the Tabernacle."	4
1207	2	S	*9*	*23*	4	8	* *See article in "Expository Times," June,* 1929. † *As I think, at Beit-Sila,* 2 *miles S.W. of El Bireh. See "Pal. Exp. Fund Qrly. Statement," April,* 1927, *page* 85.	
	3	W			5	9		5
1206	4	S			6	90		
	5	W			7	1		6
1205	6	S	*18*	*4*	8	2	A complete "Survey" is made and inscribed of the whole area claimed by the Bene-Israel.	
	7	W	*23*	*2*	9	3	Joshua warns the people that he is growing older (about 50).	7
1204	8	S	*18* to	*11*	100	4	The final allotments for the remaining 7 Tribes, who are of secondary rank, are made and recorded by Joshua, and Elear the High Priest, at the Summer Encampment, before the Tabernacle at Shiloh.	
	9	W	*19*	*48*	1	5		8
1203	60	S	*19*	*49*	2	6	Grants of land are made to Joshua and his heirs at Timnath-Serah, and to Caleb and his heirs at Hebron.	
	1	W	*14*	*6*	3	7	Cities of refuge are appointed; and cities assigned to the Tribe of Levi, who are the ministers of worship.	9
1202	2	S	*20*		4	8		
	3	W	*21*		5	9		2560
1201	4	S	*22*		6	100	The Tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half-Manasseh leave The Encampment. Joshua again warns the people that he is unlikely to live much longer. But they are in no hurry to change their mode of life.	
	5	W	*23*		7	1		1
1200	6	S			8	2	Joshua delivers his final charge to The Nation at the Shechem Encampment. An inscribed Stele is set up there.	
	7	W	*24*	*1* *26*	9	3		2
1199	8	S	*24*	*29*	110	4	? Death of Joshua. An unnamed **Prophet** addresses the people at his funeral obsequies (Bochim) at Timnath-Serah (*Jud. 2. 1*).	
	9	W				5		3
1198	70	S				6	"The Congregation" breaks up; and the various Tribes disperse. They proceed to capture and inhabit the towns of the "natives," which were sacked and burned under Joshua; but to which the Canaanites have crept back. Each Tribe is under its own Prince. (Cf. *Num., Ch. 7.*)	
	1	W				7		4
1197	2	S				8		
	73	W				109		2565

B.C.	No. of Season-shanahs from Exodus	Season	Sns. of Alien Rule	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule: Ju	Season-shanahs of Rule: Is	King in Israel	Date A.M.
1196	74	S						2565
	5	W						6
1195	6	S						
	7	W						7
1194	8	S						
	9	W						8
1193	80	S						
	1	W						9
1192	2	S						
	3	W						2570
1191	4	S						
	5	W						1
1190	6	S						
	7	W						2
1189	8	S						
	9	W						3
1188	90	S						
	1	W						4
1187	2	S						
	3	W						5
1186	4	S						
	5	W						6
1185	6	S	1				[Cushan] (*Jud. 3. 8*).	
	7	W	2					7
1184	8	S	3				[Cushan]	
	9	W	4					8
1183	100	S	5				[Cushan]	
	1	W	6					9
1182	2	S	7				[Cushan] (*Jud. 3. 9*).	
	3	W	8	Othniel	1			2580
1181	4	S		Othniel	2			
	5	W			3			1
1180	6	S		Othniel	4			
	7	W			5			2
1179	8	S		Othniel	6			
	9	W			7			3
1178	110	S		Othniel	8			
	111	W			9			2584

EVENTS or NOTES

CONSOLIDATION OF JOSHUA'S CONQUEST.

Judah conquers the Canaanites in the Hills, the Negeb, and the Lowland. Salem is taken, but Jebus holds out. The Philistines are defeated, but not ejected. The "natives" round Bethel, in Bethaven, are driven to take refuge in the North.

The Canaanite strongholds of Beth-Shan, Megiddo, Taanach, Accho, Dor, Zidon, and Gezer hold out, probably under Egyptian governors, whom the Pharaohs are unable or unwilling to support (*vide* Tell Amarna Tablets).

The Amorites hold the foot-hills, bordering on the Philistine plain. The northern Tribes mingle with the Canaanites.

The worship of JHVH persists for a time; but increasing numbers of the nation join in the idolatry and sensual rites of the "natives."

Reference:
Judges *1. 1 ff.*
1. 21
1. 19
1. 26
1. 27
1. 29
1. 34
1. 30 f.
2. 7
2. 11

PERIOD OF DISORDER.

Each Tribe tends to become independent of the rest, selfish, and with little regard for the welfare of The Nation.

The narratives of Judges 17 to 21 appear to belong to this period.

There are few definite statements of dates; and those which follow in this Chronology can only be regarded as approximate; but probably they are within about 5 years, earlier or later, up to 1036 B.C.

Then 1 Kings 6. 1 gives the date of Solomon's 4th Year, reckoned from the Exodus, and we can count back confidently to the accession of David.

SUMMARY.

The history of the whole period (1196 to 1046 B.C.) is summarised by the historian in Judges 2. 13 to 3. 6.

PERIOD OF THE JUDGES.

Josephus (*5. 5. 4*) makes the period from Joshua to Othniel 18 years.
Death of Eleazar may be about this date.

Cushan—"of the two wicked ones" (i.e. countries)—proclaims himself King, to quell the disorders.

Probably he was King of Aram and Paddan-Aram; and based his claim to rule on his descent from Nahor II., Abram's elder brother.

It was an attempt to make an Aramæan Kingdom reaching from the Tigris to the Wady of Egypt. (Cf. Hall, A.H.N.E., p. 399.)

This is the beginning of the constant struggle for Aramæan supremacy between the Syrians and the Hebrews, which lasted for about 450 years.

As Edomites, Moabites, Ammonites, Syrians, Israel, Judah, are all blood-brothers, the animosities among them are keener than those against the "nations, or goyim." This universal fact of history is exemplified from the time of Genesis 11. 9, through the periods of the Judges and the Kings, down to the wars between Catholics and Protestants, and A.D. 1929. The Sons of God (*vide* "Church Catechism") spend the energies which ought to be used in converting the world to God, in fighting one another. The Arab tribes provide a further example. *Vide* Laurence's experiences in Arabia.

B.C.	No. of Season-shanahs from Exodus	Season	Alien Rule or Sns. of Peace	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule		Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
					Ju	Is			
1177	112	S	Peace for (about) 40 season-shanahs (*Judg.* 3. 11).	Othniel	10				2584
	3	W			11				5
1176	4	S		Othniel	12				
	5	W			13				6
1175	6	S		Othniel	14			The hegemony is with the tribe of Judah.	
	7	W			15				7
1174	8	S		Othniel	16				
	9	W			17				8
1173	120	S		Othniel	18				
	1	W			19				9
1172	2	S		Othniel	20				
	3	W			21				2590
1171	4	S		Othniel	22				
	5	W			23				1
1170	6	S		Othniel	24				
	7	W			25				2
1169	8	S		Othniel	26				
	9	W			27				3
1168	130	S		Othniel	28				
	1	W			29				4
1167	2	S		Othniel	30				
	3	W			31				5
1166	4	S		Othniel	32				
	5	W			33				6
1165	6	S		Othniel	34				
	7	W			35				7
1164	8	S		Othniel	36				
	9	W			37				8
1163	140	S		Othniel	38				
	1	W	1		39			Eglon, of Moab, makes himself King, by virtue of descent from Lot, and rules in Jericho. The Amalekites, descendants of Esau, support him in his attempt to shake off the threatened "yoke of Jacob." *See* Genesis 27. 40.	9
1162	2	S	2	[Eglon]					
	3	W	3						2600
1161	4	S	4	[Eglon]					
	5	W	5						1
1160	6	S	6	[Eglon]					
	7	W	7						2
1159	8	S	8	[Eglon]					
	149	W	9						2603

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Alien Rule or Sns. of Peace	[King] or Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule		Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
					Ju	Is			
1158	150	S	10	[Eglon]				Eglon is ruling in Jericho.	2603
	1	W	11						
1157	2	S	12	[Eglon]					4
	3	W	13						
1156	4	S	14	[Eglon]					5
	5	W	15						
1155	6	S	16	[Eglon]					6
	7	W	17						
1154	8	S	18	[Eglon]	1			Eglon was killed in the Summer-shanah (*Judg. 3. 24*).	7
	9	W	Peace in the land.	Ehud	2				
1153	160	S		Ehud	3				8
	1	W			4				
1152	2	S		Ehud	5			The hegemony is with the Tribe of Benjamin.	9
	3	W			6				
1151	4	S		Ehud	7				2610
	5	W			8				
1150	6	S		Ehud	9				1
	7	W			10				
1149	8	S		Ehud	1				2
	9	W			2				
1148	170	S		Ehud	3				3
	1	W			4				
1147	2	S		Ehud	5				4
	3	W			6				
1146	4	S		Ehud	7				5
	5	W			8				
1145	6	S		Ehud	9				6
	7	W			20				
1144	8	S		Ehud	1				7
	9	W			2				
1143	180	S		Ehud	3				8
	1	W			4				
1142	2	S		Ehud	5				9
	3	W			6				
1141	4	S		Ehud	7				2620
	5	W			8				
1140	6	S		Ehud	9				1
	187	W			30				2622

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Sns. of Peace	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule		Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
					Ju	Is			
1139	188	S	Peace in the land for (about) 80 season-shanahs (*Judg. 3. 30*).	Ehud	31			The hegemony is with the Tribe of Benjamin.	2622
	9	W			2				
1138	190	S		Ehud	3				3
	1	W			4				
1137	2	S		Ehud	5				4
	3	W			6				
1136	4	S		Ehud	7				5
	5	W			8				
1135	6	S		Ehud	9				6
	7	W			40				
1134	8	S		Ehud	1				7
	9	W			2				
1133	200	S		Ehud	3				8
	1	W			4				
1132	2	S		Ehud	5				9
	3	W			6				
1131	4	S		Ehud	7				2630
	5	W			8				
1130	6	S		Ehud	9				1
	7	W			50				
1129	8	S		Ehud	1				2
	9	W			2				
1128	210	S		Ehud	3				3
	1	W			4				
1127	2	S		Ehud	5				4
	3	W			6				
1126	4	S		Ehud	7				5
	5	W			8				
1125	6	S		Ehud	9				6
	7	W			60				
1124	8	S		Ehud	1				7
	9	W			2				
1123	220	S		Ehud	3				8
	1	W			4				
1122	2	S		Ehud	5				9
	3	W			6				
1121	4	S		Ehud	7				2640
	225	W			68				2641

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Alien Rule or Sns. of Peace	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule Ju	Season-shanahs of Rule Is	[King] or Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1120	226	S		Ehud	69				2641
	7	W			70				2
1119	8	S	Peace in the land.	Ehud	1				
	9	W			2				3
1118	230	S		Ehud	3				
	1	W			4				4
1117	2	S		Ehud	5				
	3	W			6				5
1116	4	S		Ehud	7				
	5	W			8				6
1115	6	S	Jabin	Ehud	9				
	7	W	1		80		[Jabin]	There is a rising of the native Canaanites, who had not been driven out by the Tribes of Zebulun, Asher and Naphtali. Jabin appears to have been the throne-name of their Kings before the Israelite invasion. See Josh. 11. 1 ; Judg. 1. 30–33. The centre of their power was at Hazor, near the Waters of Merom.	7
1114	8	S	2	Shamgar	(*Judg. 5. 6.*) No term given for the judgeship of Shamgar.		[Jabin]		
	9	W	3						8
1113	240	S	4	Shamgar			[Jabin]		
	1	W	5						9
1112	2	S	6	Shamgar			[Jabin]		
	3	W	7						2650
1111	4	S	8	Shamgar			[Jabin]		
	5	W	9						1
1110	6	S	10	Shamgar			[Jabin]	The northern tribes appeal to the Tribe of Benjamin, in whose territory is the tabernacle at Shiloh (Beit-Sila).	
	7	W	11						2
1109	8	S	12	Shamgar			[Jabin]		
	9	W	13						3
1108	250	S	14	Shamgar			[Jabin]	? Birth of Samuel.	
	1	W	15						4
1107	2	S	16	Deborah ?			[Jabin]	**Deborah, Prophetess.** Deborah sends for Barak, and appoints him leader of the northern tribes, somewhat against his will. He agrees to act if Deborah will go with him.	
	3	W	17						5
1106	4	S	18	Deborah ?			[Jabin]		
	5	W	19						6
1105	6	S	20	Deborah ?		1	[Jabin] Barak	Jabin is defeated, and Sisera killed (*Judg. 4. 22–24*).	
	7	W				2		The tribes of Benjamin, Manasseh (part), Zebulun, Issachar, Naphtali, Ephraim (part) support Barak. Reuben, Gad, Manasseh (part), Dan, Asher remain aloof.	7
1104	8	S		Deborah ?		3	Barak		
	9	W				4			8
1103	260	S		Deborah ?		5	Barak		
	1	W				6		Judah and Simeon, under Shamgar, probably have to keep the rear against the Philistines.	9
1102	2	S		Deborah ?		7	Barak		
	263	W				8			2660

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Alien Rule or Sns. of Peace	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule Ju	Season-shanahs of Rule Is	Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1101	264	S				9	Barak	The hegemony is with the northern tribes.	2660
	5	W				10			1
1100	6	S				1	Barak		
	7	W				2			2
1099	8	S	Peace in the land for (about) 40 season-shanahs (*Judg. 5. 31*).			3	Barak		
	9	W				4			3
1098	270	S				5	Barak		
	1	W				6			4
1097	2	S				7	Barak		
	3	W				8			5
1096	4	S				9	Barak		
	5	W				20			6
1095	6	S				1	Barak		
	7	W				2			7
1094	8	S				3	Barak		
	9	W				4			8
1093	280	S				5	Barak		
	1	W				6			9
1092	2	S				7	Barak		
	3	W				8			2670
1091	4	S				9	Barak		
	5	W				30			1
1090	6	S				1	Barak ?		
	7	W				2			2
1089	8	S				3	Barak ?	The Bible gives no statement about Barak's years. Josephus (*5. 5. 4*) says he was commander for 40 years.	
	9	W				4			3
1088	290	S				5	Barak ?		
	1	W				6			4
1087	2	S	1			7	Barak ?	The land is overrun by hordes of Midianite nomads (*Judg. 6. 1–6*).	
	3	W	2	Midianite Invasion		8			5
1086	4	S	3			9	Barak ?		
	5	W	4			40			6
1085	6	S	5					An unnamed **Prophet** appoints Gideon, or Jerub-baal, judge (*Judg. 6. 7–32*).	
	7	W	6						7
1084	8	S				1	Gideon	In v. 11, the prophet is called messenger (A.V. angel); another English word is seer.	
	9	W				2			8
1083	300	S				3	Gideon		
	301	W				4			2679

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Years of Peace	Judge in Benjamin	Season-shanahs of Rule		Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
					Ju	Is			
1082	302	S	Peace for (about) 40 season-shanahs (*Judg. 8. 28*).			5	Gideon	The hegemony passes to the Tribe of Manasseh.	2679
	3	W				6		The Tribe of Ephraim is jealous.	2680
1081	4	S				7	Gideon	Gideon refuses to be the founder of a hereditary monarchy (*Judg. 8. 23*).	
	5	W				8			1
1080	6	S				9	Gideon		
	7	W				10			2
1079	8	S		Samuel ?		11	Gideon		
	9	W				12			3
1078	310	S				13	Gideon		
	1	W				14			4
1077	2	S				15	Gideon		
	3	W				16			5
1076	4	S				17	Gideon		
	5	W				18			6
1075	6	S				19	Gideon	Birth of Saul.	
	7	W				20			7
1074	8	S		Samuel ?		21	Gideon		
	9	W				22			8
1073	320	S				23	Gideon	**Samuel, Prophet.**	
	1	W				24			9
1072	2	S				25	Gideon		
	3	W				26			2690
1071	4	S				27	Gideon		
	5	W				28			1
1070	6	S				29	Gideon		
	7	W				30			2
1069	8	S				31	Gideon		
	9	W				32			3
1068	330	S				33	Gideon		
	1	W				34			4
1067	2	S		Samuel ?		35	Gideon		
	3	W				36			5
1066	4	S				37	Gideon		
	5	W				38			
						1	Abimelech	Abimelech proclaims himself King (*Judg., chap. 9*).	6
1065	6	S				2			
	7	W				3	Abimelech	Birth of David.	7
						1	Tola		
1064	8	S		Jair	1	2	Tola	From now onwards, judges arise sporadically, and are recognized locally by one, two, or three tribes.	
	339	W			2	3			2698

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	Judge in Judah	Season-shanahs of Rule Ju	Season-shanahs of Rule Is	Judge in Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1063	340	S	Jair	3	4	Tola	Jair is judge over the country east of Jordan. Until the reign of David these tribes appear to be attached to Judah rather than Ephraim (cf. *II Sam. 17. 24; 19. 9, 14, 43*).	2698
	1	W		4	5			
1062	2	S	Jair	5	6	Tola		9
	3	W		6	7			
1061	4	S	Jair	7	8	Tola		2700
	5	W		8	9			
1060	6	S	Jair	9	10	Tola		1
	7	W		10	11			
1059	8	S	Jair	11	12	Tola		2
	9	W		12	13			
1058	350	S	Jair	13	14	Tola		3
	1	W		14	15			
1057	2	S	Jair	15	16	Tola		4
	3	W		16	17			
1056	4	S	Jair	17	18	Tola	During the next 10 years (*Judg. 15. 20*) Samson harries the Philistine country, and is regarded as Judge in Judah. After his death, the Philistines continue their raids. The struggle lasts for about 20 years (40 seasons) (*Judg. 13. 1*), 1056–1036 B.C.	5
	5	W		18	19			
1055	6	S	Jair	19	20	Tola		6
	7	W		20	21			
1054	8	S	Jair	21	22	Tola	About this time (1054 B.C.) the Ammonites claim the land from Arnon to Jabbok as part of the territory granted by Abraham to Lot (*Judg. 11. 13*).	7
				22	23			
	9	W	Jephthah	1	1	Elon		
1053	360	S	Jephthah	2	2	Elon	Jephthah defeats them (*Judg., chaps. 10. 11*).	8
	1	W		3	3			
1052	2	S	Jephthah	4	4	Elon		9
	3	W		5	5		? Death of Eli (cf. *Josephus 6. 13. 5*).	
			Jephthah	6				2710
1051	4	S	Ibzan	1	6	Elon		
	5	W		2	7		**Samuel, Prophet,** and Judge in Benjamin.	1
1050	6	S	Ibzan	3	8	Elon	Probably about this period Shiloh was destroyed by the Philistines. The Ark was at Kirjath-jearim. The Israelite Nation realizes the folly of waiting for the rise of an efficient leader in each time of emergency, who may or may not be acceptable to both North and South. They demand that Samuel, as Prophet, shall make choice of the first king of a hereditary dynasty. Samuel reluctantly consents, and chooses a Benjamite, whom he hopes to be able to control.	
	7	W		4	9			
					10	Elon		2
1049	8	S	Ibzan	5	1			
	9	W		6	2	Abdon		
1048	370	S	Ibzan	7	3	Abdon		3
	1	W	Joel & Abiah		4			
1047	2	S	Joel & Abiah		5	Abdon		4
	3	W			6			
1046	4	S	Joel & Abiah		7	Abdon		5
	5	W	SAUL	1	8			
1045	6	S	Saul	2	1	Saul		6
	377	W	Saul	3	2	Saul		2717

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Ju	Yr. of Reign Is	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1044	378 9	S W	Saul	4 5	3 4	Saul	Saul's regnal "years" are here computed in season-shanahs.	2717
1043	380 1	S W	Saul	6 7	5 6	Saul		8
1042	2 3	S W	Saul	8 9	7 8	Saul	Saul defeats the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, the Syrians of Zobah, the Philistines, and the Amalekites.	9
1041	4 5	S W	Saul	10 11	9 10	Saul	The Philistines renew their invasion.	2720
1040	6 7	S W	Saul	12 13	11 12	Saul		1
1039	8 9	S W	Saul	14 15	13 14	Saul		2
1038	390 1	S W	Saul	16 17	15 16	Saul		3
1037	2 3	S W	Saul	18 19	17 18	Saul	Death of Samuel (*Josephus 6. 14. 9*).	4
1036	4 5	S W	Saul DAVID (*c*)	20 6mo	19	Saul	Battle of Mount Gilboa (*I Sam., ch. 31*). David aged 30 (*II Sam. 5. 4*).	5
1035	6 7	S W	David	1	1	Ishbosheth	Ishbosheth reigns in Mahanaim. Battle of Helkath-hazzurim (*II Sam. 2. 16*).	6
1034	8 9	S W	David	2	2	Ishbosheth		7
1033	400 1	S W	David	3		Joab	David is at first not recognized as King in Israel.	8
1032	2 3	S W	David	4		supports	About this time occurred the change of reckoning from the season-shanah to the year-shanah. But the change did not at once become general, and there is a certain amount of confusion in the numbers given by Josephus.	9
1031	4 5	S W	David	5		the House of		2730
1030	6 7	S W	David	6		Saul		1
1029	8 9	S W	David	7				2
1028	410 1	S W	David	8	1	David	David captures Zion and calls it The City of David. A little later, Joab takes Jebus, and David moves his capital to the combined area, henceforth called Jerusalem, or Uru-salim = City of Salem.	3
1027	2 3	S W	David	9	2	David		4
1026	4 415	S W	David	10	3	David	? Philistines attack, and are routed. David proposes to build a Temple like his neighbour-kings, on the former Jebusite area.	5 2736

B.C.	No. of shanahs from Exodus	Season	King of All Israel	Yr. of Rgn. Ju	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1025	416 7	S W	David	11	**Nathan, Prophet.**	2736
1024	8 9	S W	David	12	Philistines made subject (*II Sam. 5. 25*). Moab made subject (*II Sam. 8. 1–3*).	7
1023	420 1	S W	David	13		8
1022	2 3	S W	David	14		9
1021	4 5	S W	David	15	David defeats the Syrians.	2740
1020	6 7	S W	David	16	Zobah taken (*II Sam. 8. 3*). Damascus made subject (*II Sam. 8. 6*).	1
1019	8 9	S W	David	17		2
1018	430 1	S W	David	18	Edomites made subject (*II Sam. 8. 14*).	3
1017	2 3	S W	David	19		4
1016	4 5	S W	David	20	Defeat of Ammonites and Syrians (*II Sam., ch. 10*).	5
1015	6 7	S W	David	21		6
1014	8 9	S W	David	22	Syrians of Paddan-Aram cross the Euphrates to aid the others. Battle of Helam (*II Sam. 10. 17*).	7
1013	440 1	S W	David	23		8
1012	2 3	S W	David	24		9
1011	4 5	S W	David	25	Rabbath of Ammon attacked. (Bathsheba's child born, and dies.)	2750
1010	6 7	S W	David	26	Rabbath of Ammon taken.	1
1009	8 9	S W	David	27	Birth of Solomon. His son, Rehoboam, was born about 996 B.C.	2
1008	450 1	S W	David	28	**Gad, Prophet.** Absalom kills Amnon, and flees to Geshur (*II Sam. 13. 38*).	3
1007	2 453	S W	David	29	(This is the date if 3 shanahs = 3 seasons.) ? Absalom recalled to Jerusalem (*II Sam. 13. 38*).	4 2755

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B.C.	No. of Sasn-shnhs from Exds.	Season	King of All Israel	Yr. of Reign	Small Numbers on this line indicate months	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
1006	454 5	S W	David	30		David aged about 60. Absalom re-called to Jerusalem (*II Sam. 14. 28*). (If 3 shanahs = 3 years; but see B.C. 1007.)	2755
1005	6 7	S W	David	31			6
1004	8 9	S W	David	32		**Nathan Gad } Prophets.**	7
1003	460 1	S W	David	33		Absalom's rebellion and death (*II Sam. 15 to 18*). David returns to Jerusalem from Mahanaim (*II Sam. 17. 24 to 19. 40*).	8
1002	2 3	S W	David	34		Sheba heads a revolt in northern Israel, which is quelled by Joab.	9
1001	4 5	S W	David	35		N.B.—The reading 4, of some versions, alternative to Mass. Hebr. 40, is here adopted for II Sam. 15. 7. If אַרְבַּע שָׁנָה = 4 season-shanahs, these three events must be put in B.C. 1005 W and 1004 S, W.	2760
1000	6 7	S W	David	36			1
999	8 9	S W	David	37			2
998	470 1	S W	David	38			3
997	2 3	S W	David	39			4
996	4 5	S W	David SOLOMON SOLOMON	40 1		Adonijah attempts to usurp the throne (*I Ki. 1. 11*). Execution of Adonijah and Joab (*I Ki. 2. 25, 34*). Benaiah appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Zadok High Priest. Birth of Rehoboam. Solomon aged 14. (Cf. *Josephus 8. 7. 8.*)	5
995	6 7	S W	Solomon	2		Hadad the Edomite returns from Egypt (*1. 11. 22*) = (I. Ki., XI., 22). Rezon returns to Syria (*1. 11. 25*). Solomon marries the daughter of Pharaoh (*1. 3. 1*).	6
994	8 9	S W	Solomon	3		Embassy from Hiram, King of Tyre (*1. 5. 1*). Levy of men for hewing of timber in Lebanon (*1. 5. 13*).	7
993	480	S W	Solomon	4	2	Temple begun (*1. 6. 1*) May 2. (*See II. Chron. 3. 2.*) The 480th Season-shanah after the Exodus (*1. 6. 1*). Hiram, a Tyrian, chief architect (*1. 7. 13*).	8
992		S W	Solomon	5		**Nathan, Prophet.**	9
991		S W	Solomon	6		*Note.*—From this point onwards, the sole authority for dates is I., II. Kings; except where otherwise stated.	2770
990		S W	Solomon	7		(*1. 11. 22*) means I. Kings, chap. XI, verse 22.	1
989		S W	Solomon	8		Modern-calendar dates are calculated by the Jewish 19-year Cycle.	2
988		S W	Solomon	9		Throughout the remainder of I, II Kings, שָׁנָה always = the year-unit.	3 2774

B.C.	Season	King of All Israel	Year of Reign	Small Numbers on this line indicate Months	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
987	S W	Solomon	10			2774 5
986	S W	Solomon	11	7 8	Removal of the Ark (*1. 8. 1*) 11 October, from Zion to the ancient Jebus. Temple consecrated (*1. 6. 38*) November.	6
985	S W	Solomon	12		Palace begun.	7
984	S W	Solomon	13			8
983	S W	Solomon	14			9
982	S W	Solomon	15			2780
981	S W	Solomon	16			1
980	S W	Solomon	17			2
979	S W	Solomon	18			3
978	S W	Solomon	19			4
977	S W	Solomon	20			5
976	S W	Solomon	21		*Note*—Where a ? is prefixed to an event, there is no Bible authority for the exact date, and the most likely one has been estimated.	6
975	S W	Solomon	22			7
974	S W	Solomon	23		Palace finished (*1. 9. 10*). Solomon gives the King of Tyre 20 cities (*1. 9. 11*).	8
973	S W	Solomon	24		? Building of the Wall of Jerusalem begun (*1. 9. 15*). ? Building of the fortress of Millo begun (*1. 9. 15*); (*1. 11. 27*). A navy at Ezion-geber (*1. 9. 26*).	9
972	S W	Solomon	25		During these succeeding years Solomon built Hazor, Megiddo, Gezer, Lower Beth-Horon, Baalath, Tadmor (*1. 9. 15–18*). ? Jeroboam appointed Viceroy in Joseph (*i.e. Israel*). (*1. 11. 28.*)	2790
971	S W	Solomon	26		? Visit of Queen of Sheba (*1. 10. 1*). Trade with Ophir, Egypt, the Hittites, and Syria (*1. 9. 28*; *1. 10. 29*).	1
970	S W	Solomon	27			2
969	S W	Solomon	28			2793

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Year of Reign: As reckoned in Kingdom of Judah	Year of Reign: As reckoned in Kgdm of Israel	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Jewish Date A.M.
968	S	Solomon	29			**Iddo, Prophet.**	2793
	W						4
967	S	Solomon	30			NOTE: The letter after the name of a King indicates one of the following cases:— (*a*) King by lineal descent, as Asa. (*b*) Co-King with his father, as Solomon. (*c*) King by election, as Uzziah. (*d*) King by usurpation, as Jehu. (*e*) King appointed by foreign authority, as Jehoiakim. In consequence of the case (*b*), there is sometimes an alternative estimate of the regnal years. These may be reckoned (1) from the time that the successor was co-King, (2) from the time when he ruled alone. In this chronology, the year when a King commenced his sole rule is indicated by large capitals (SOLOMON); when he began as co-King by small capitals (JORAM).	
	W						5
966	S	Solomon	31				
	W						6
965	S	Solomon	32				
	W						7
964	S	Solomon	33				
	W						8
963	S	Solomon	34				
	W						9
962	S	Solomon	35			**Abijah, Prophet.**	
	W					The prophet Ahijah appoints Jeroboam King of Israel (*1. 11. 29*).	2800
961	S	Solomon	36				
	W			0	1	(Jeroboam)	Jeroboam's attempt to reign over Israel (*1. 11. 26 ff.*).	1
960	S	Solomon	37				
	W			0	2	(Jeroboam)	Shishak (Sheshenk) is now King of Egypt (*1. 11. 40*).	2
959	S	Solomon	38				
	W			0	3	(Jeroboam)	*Note.*—In the annals of the Kingdom of Israel, A.M. 2801 is reckoned as Jeroboam's first regnal year.	3
958	S	Solomon	39				
	W			1	4	JEROBOAM I (*c*)	Josephus (*Ant. 8. 7. 8*) gives the number of "years" of Solomon's reign as 80; as it would have been reckoned in Season-shanahs.	4
957	S	Solomon (*1. 11. 42.*)	40				
	W	REHOBOAM (*a*)	1	2	5	Jeroboam I	Age 14 at accession is correct.	5
956	S	Rehoboam	2			**Shemaiah, Prophet.** (*1. 12. 22.*) Jeroboam builds Shechem.	
	W			3	6	Jeroboam I	Jeroboam builds Penuel (*1. 12. 25*). He ordains a new feast on 15 Bul, instead of the Passover on 15 Abib* (*1. 12. 33*).	6
955	S	Rehoboam	3				
	W			4	7	Jeroboam I	He makes two golden calves (*1. 12. 28*). He ordains a new priesthood (*1. 12. 31*).	7
954	S	Rehoboam	4				
	W			5	8	Jeroboam I		8
953	S	Rehoboam	5			Shishak attacks Jerusalem (*1. 14. 25*).	
	W			6	9	Jeroboam I		9
952	S	Rehoboam	6			? Abijah's death (*1. 14. 17*). The old prophet of Bethel (*1. 13. 1 ff.*).	
	W			7	10	Jeroboam I		2810
951	S	Rehoboam	7			* *Note.*—From the reign of Jeroboam, the Kingdom of Israel adopted the usage of the Calendar of their neighbours, which began the year with the New Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. Con-	
	W			8	11	Jeroboam I		1
950	S	Rehoboam	8				
	W			9	12	Jeroboam I		2812

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Year of Reign: As reckoned in Kingdom of Judah		Year of Reign: As reckoned in Kgdm of Israel	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Jewish Date A.M.
949	S	Rehoboam	9	9	12	Jeroboam I	sequently the regnal years of Jeroboam, and of the other Kings of Israel, are counted from the commencement of the Winter-shanah (*1 Tisri*). This is proved by the fact that *only* in such case can the chronological numbers of I. II. Kings be substantiated.	2812
	W			10	13	Jeroboam I		3
948	S	Rehoboam	10					
	W			11	14	Jeroboam I		4
947	S	Rehoboam	11				All the dates of years given by Judah-writers, throughout the historical books of the O.T. from 1 Kings (except 1 Kings 6, 1) are counted from the New Moon nearest to the commencement of the Summer-shanah (*1 Nisan*) according to the Law of Moses.	
	W			12	15	Jeroboam I		5
946	S	Rehoboam	12					
	W			13	16	Jeroboam I		6
945	S	Rehoboam	13				Reigns of foreign Kings are dated according to the accepted reckoning of the Mesopotamian world, which probably began at the full moon nearest the Autumn Equinox (*1 Tisri*).	
	W			14	17	Jeroboam I		7
944	S	Rehoboam	14					
	W			15	18	Jeroboam I	But *in this Bible Chronology* the commencement of the years B.C. is taken as the actual astronomical time of Spring Equinox; and for dates A.M., the astronomical time of the Autumn Equinox.	8
943	S	Rehoboam	15					
	W			16	19	Jeroboam I		9
942	S	Rehoboam	16				The exact date for the Biblical writers was within 15 days earlier or later.	
	W			17	20	Jeroboam I	Rehoboam appoints Abijam Vizier (*II Chron. 11. 22*).	2820
941	S	Rehoboam	17					
	W	ABIJAM (*a*)	1 (*1. 15. 1.*)	18	21	Jeroboam I	War between Judah and Israel (*1. 15. 7*).	1
940	S	Abijam	2				? Alliance between Abijam and Benhadad I. (*1. 15. 19*).	
	W			19	22	Jeroboam I		2
939	S	Abijam	3				? Battle of Zemaraim (*II Chron. 13. 4*).	
	W			* 20	23	Jeroboam I	20 Jeroboam I. * *Note.* (A.V. reading...(*1. 15. 9.*) ASA (*a*) 1 (LXX. reading..(*3. 15. 9*). 24 Jerm. I	3
938	S	A.V. reading ASA (*a*)	(*1. 15. 9.*) 1					
	W	LXX. reading	(*3. 15. 9.*)					4
937	S	Asa	2	21	24	Jeroboam I	is to be read as stated below.§	
	W			22	25	Jeroboam I	(*1. 14. 20.*)	5
936	S	Asa	3		1	NADAB (*a*)		
	W				2	Nadab	Baasha kills Nadab.	6
935	S	Asa	4		1	BAASHA (*d*)	War between Judah and Israel (*1. 15. 16*).	
	W				2	Baasha		7
934	S	Asa	5				**Iddo, Prophet.**	
	W				3	Baasha	Birth of Jehoshaphat. (B.C. *932.*)	8
933	S	Asa	6				§ According to the A.V. in I Ki. 15. 9, Asa began to reign in the 20th year of Jeroboam (Judah-reckoning); and according to the LXX version in 3 Ki. 15. 9, Asa began to reign in the 24th year of Jeroboam (Israel-reckoning).	
	W				4	Baasha		9
932	S	Asa	7				Similarly throughout this book. The Bible reference is always so printed, as to link together the two contemporary dates given.	
	W				5	Baasha		2830
931	S	Asa	8					
	W				6	Baasha		2831

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
930	S	Asa	9	6	Baasha		2831
	W			7	Baasha		2
929	S	Asa	10				
	W			8	Baasha		3
928	S	Asa	11				
	W			9	Baasha		4
927	S	Asa	12				
	W			10	Baasha	**Azariah**, son of Oded, **Prophet**. (*II Chron. 15. 1.*)	5
926	S	Asa	13				
	W			11	Baasha		6
925	S	Asa	14			? Battle of Mareshah against Zerah the Ethiopian (Osorkon 1) (*II Chron. 14. 9*). Cf. A. H. N. E. Chron. Table p. 516.	
	W			12	Baasha	Many of the Israel-folk settled in Judah (*II Chron. 15. 10*). Renewal of the Covenant in Judah. (*II Chron. 15. 12.*)	7
924	S	Asa	15			Baasha builds Ramah. (*1. 15. 17.*)	
	W			13	Baasha	Asa makes alliance with Benhadad in Baasha's rear. II Chron. 16. 1, has 36th year. ? Error for 16th.	8
923	S	Asa	16				
	W			14	Baasha	Benhadad raids the North of Israel. (*1. 15. 20.*)	9
922	S	Asa	17			Asa builds Geba and Mizpah as frontier forts. (*1. 15. 22.*)	
	W			15	Baasha	Mizpah is probably Tel-en-Nasbeh. (But Mizpeh is Neby-Samwil.)	2840
921	S	Asa	18				
	W			16	Baasha		1
920	S	Asa	19				
	W			17	Baasha		2
919	S	Asa	20				
	W			18	Baasha		3
918	S	Asa	21			Ten years' peace (*II Chron. 14. 1*).	
	W			19	Baasha		4
917	S	Asa	22			**Jehu**, son of Hanani, **Prophet** (*1. 16. 1*).	
	W			20	Baasha		5
916	S	Asa	23				
	W			21	Baasha		6
915	S	Asa	24				
	W			22	Baasha		7
914	S	Asa	25				
	W			23	Baasha		8
913	S	Asa	26				
	W			24	Baasha		9
912	S	Asa	27	1	ELAH (*a*)	(*1. 16. 8.*)	
	W	(*1.16. 15.*)		2	Elah ZIMRI	Zimri killed Elah, and reigned 7 days.	2850

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
911	S	Tiglath-Ninip	3	For explanation of the term Eponym, *see* Appendix, p. viii.	887	Chamberlain	2850
	W						
910	S	Tiglath-Ninip	4		886	Chief Priest	1
	W						
909	S	Tiglath-Ninip	5		885	A.-D.-C.	2
	W						
908	S	Tiglath-Ninip	6	A * in the 'Yr. of Rgn.' column denotes the King's "res sarruti" = 'beginning of reign,' i.e. the incomplete portion of the official "year" which elapsed between the end of a King's reign, and the beginning of the first full-year of his successor; reckoned either from Vernal Equinox to Vernal Equinox, or from Autumn Equinox to Autumn Equinox.	884	Lord Mayor of Assur	3
	W	Assur-nazir-pal	*				
907	S	Ass-nazir-pal	1		883	King	4
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	2				
906	S				882	C. of F.	5
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	3				
905	S				881	Chamberlain	6
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	4				
904	S			† I suggest that G. Smith's 876 B.C. Sangu- assur- lil-bur should be read Kirban-assur lil-bur = Gift of Assur. On (his) burial. Cf. Hebrew :—קָרְבַּן־אַשּׁוּר עַל בּוֹר	880	Chief Priest	7
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	5				
903	S				879	A.-D.-C.	8
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	6				
902	S				878	Lord Mayor of Assur	9
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	7				
901	S			On the death of m. Rezeph.†	877 876	m. Rezeph m. Arrapkha	2860
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	8				
900	S				875	m. Zukhina	1
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	9				
899	S			Also for G. Smith's 856 B.C. (page G). Abu-ina-ekal-lil-bur read Abu- ina-bit- rab lil-bur. Father in house great. On (his) burial = Chamberlain. Hebrew :—אָב בְּבֵית רַב עַל בּוֹר	874	m. Nisibis	2
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	10				
898	S				873	m. Amid	3
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	11				
897	S				872	m. Sime	4
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	12				
896	S				871	m. Calah	5
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	13				
895	S				870	m. Kirruri	6
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	14				
894	S				869	m. Sallat	7
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	15				
893	S				868	m. Tushkhan	8
	W	Ass-nazir-pal	16		867	m. Gozan	2869

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">B.C.</th><th rowspan="2">Season</th><th rowspan="2">King of Judah</th><th colspan="2">Yr. of Reign.</th><th rowspan="2">King of Israel</th><th rowspan="2">EVENTS or NOTES</th><th rowspan="2">Date A.M.</th></tr>
<tr><th>Jud.</th><th>Isr.</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">911</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">28</td><td>1</td><td>OMRI in Tirzah
TIBNI in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">The Kingdom of Israel divided into two parts (<i>1. 16. 21</i>).
Tibni's capital was probably Jezreel.</td><td>2850</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Tirzah
Tibni in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">910</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">29</td><td rowspan="2">Birth of Joram, J.</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Tirzah
Tibni in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">909</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">30</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">4</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Tirzah
Tibni in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">908</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">31
(<i>1. 16. 23.</i>)</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">5</td><td rowspan="2">OMRI in Tirzah</td><td rowspan="2">4</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">907</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">32</td><td rowspan="2">Mesha becomes King of Moab. (<i>Moabite Stone.</i>)</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">6</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Tirzah</td><td rowspan="2">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">906</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">33</td><td rowspan="2">Omri buys, and builds, Samaria. (<i>1. 16. 24.</i>)
Ahab probably occupied Tibni's palace, to control the northern part of the land.</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">7</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Samaria</td><td rowspan="2">6</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">905</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">34</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab probably appointed King of the northern part.</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">8
1</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Samaria
AHAB in Jezreel (<i>b</i>)</td><td rowspan="2">7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">904</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">35</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">9
2</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Samaria
Ahab in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">903</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa</td><td rowspan="2">36</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">10
3</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Samaria
Ahab in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">9</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">902</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa
LXX.
A.V.</td><td rowspan="2">37
(<i>3. 16. 28ff.</i>)
(<i>1.22. 41.</i>)</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">11
4</td><td rowspan="2">Omri in Samaria
Ahab in Jezreel</td><td rowspan="2">2860</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">901</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">JEHOSHAPHAT (<i>b</i>)
Asa
A.V.
LXX.</td><td rowspan="2">(1)
38
(<i>1.16. 29.</i>)
(<i>3.16. 29.</i>)</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td>12</td><td>Omri (<i>1. 16. 23.</i>)</td><td rowspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">900</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat
Asa</td><td rowspan="2">(2)
39</td><td>1</td><td>AHAB (<i>a</i>)</td><td rowspan="2">Asa was diseased in his feet (<i>II Chron. 16. 12</i>).</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">899</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat
Asa</td><td rowspan="2">(3)
40</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab occupies the palaces in Samaria and Jezreel (<i>1. 21. 1</i>).</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">898</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Asa (<i>1. 15. 10.</i>)
Jehoshaphat
JEHO...T (<i>a</i>)</td><td rowspan="2">41
(4)
1</td><td rowspan="2">Elijah, Prophet.
Jehoshaphat strengthens the frontier forts (<i>II Chron. 17. 2</i>).</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">4</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">4</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">897</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat</td><td rowspan="2">(<i>1. 22. 41.</i>)
2</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">5</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">896</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat</td><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat sends men to the cities to teach the people The Law. (<i>II Chron. 17. 7.</i>)</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">6</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">6</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">895</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat</td><td rowspan="2">4</td><td rowspan="2">Peace with Israel.
Philistines, and nomads of Arabia made tributary (<i>II Chron. 17. 11</i>).</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">7</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">894</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat</td><td rowspan="2">5</td><td rowspan="2">Strongholds built in Judah. (<i>II Chron. 17. 12.</i>)</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td rowspan="2">8</td><td rowspan="2">Ahab</td><td rowspan="2">8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">893</td><td>S</td><td rowspan="2">Jehoshaphat</td><td rowspan="2">6</td><td rowspan="2">Ahaziah born. Joram, J., aged 18.</td></tr>
<tr><td>W</td><td>9</td><td>Ahab</td><td>2869</td></tr>
</table>

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	EVENTS or NOTES	B.O.	M.K.	G.B.	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
892	S	Ass-nazir-pal	16					867	m. Gozan	2869
891	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	17					866	m. Tilli	2870
890	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	18					865	m. Sibkhinis	1
889	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	19					864	m. Isana	2
888	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	20	Shalmanezer III. left very full records of his reign on monuments now in the British Museum.				863	m. Nineveh	3
887	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	21	Below are given the numbers of the lines on the Black Obelisk (B.O.); Monolith of Kurkh (M.K.); Gates of Balawat (G.B.).				862	m. Kakzi	4
886	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	22					861	m. Arbela	5
885	W S	Ass-nazir-pal	24					860	m. Sibaniba	6
	W	Shalmanezer III	*		22–26	I. 14–29		859	m. Rimusi	7
884	S W	Shalmanezer	1		26–31	I. 29–II. 13	II. 3	858	King	8
883	S W	Shalmanezer	2		32–35	II. 13–30 66–69	II. 4, 5	857 856†	Assur-bel-ken Ass-bani-uzur	9
882	S W	Shalmanezer	3		35–44	II. 30–66	II. 5 to III. 4	855	Ass-bani-uzur (second time)	2880
881	S W	Shalmanezer	4		45–52	II. 69–78	III. 5, 6	854	Dayan-assur C. of F.	1
880	S W	Shalmanezer	5	Battle of Karkar.	52–54	II. 78–102		853	Samas-abua Chief Priest	2
879	S W	Shalmanezer	6		54–66			852	Samas-bel-uzur	3
878	S W	Shalmanezer	7		67–72		IV. 1–3	851	Bel-bani A.-D.-C.	4
877	S W	Shalmanezer	8		73–76		IV. 3–6	850	Lord Mayor	5
876	S W	Shalmanezer	9		77–84		V., VI.	849	m. Rezeph	6
875	S W	Shalmanezer	10	†In place of Assur-bel-ken, (?) killed in battle. *See* note on page F.	85, 86			848	m. Arrapkha	7
874	S W	Shalmanezer	11		87–89			847	m. Zukhina	2888

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
892	S	Jehoshaphat	7	9	Ahab		2869
	W			10	Ahab		2870
891	S	Jehoshaphat	8				
	W			11	Ahab	? Ahab subdues Moab, and Edom (*see 1. 22. 47 ; 2. 1. 1*). Narrated on the Moabite Stone.	1
890	S	Jehoshaphat	9				
	W			12	Ahab		2
889	S	Jehoshaphat	10				
	W			13	Ahab		3
888	S	Jehoshaphat	11				
	W			14	Ahab		4
887	S	Jehoshaphat	12				
	W			15	Ahab		5
886	S	Jehoshaphat	13				
	W			16	Ahab		6
885	S	Jehoshaphat	14				
	W			17	Ahab		7
884	S	Jehoshaphat	15				
	W			18	Ahab		8
883	S	Jehoshaphat	16				
	W			19 1	Ahab AHAZIAH IS. (*b*)	Peace between Israel and Syria (*1. 22. 1*). Jehoshaphat builds ships at Ezion Geber (*1. 22. 48*).	9
882	S		(*1. 22. 51.*)				
	W	Jehoshaphat	17	2	Ahaziah Is.	Elijah's end.	
881	S			20 1	Ahab JORAM IS. (*b*)	Mich ah Jehu, Son of Hanani Elisha Prophets.	2880
	W	Jehoshaphat	18 (*2. 3. 1.*)				
				21 2	Ahab Joram Is.		1
880	S	Jehoshaphat	19	22	Ahab (*1. 16. 29.*)	Battle of Karkar.	
	W	Joram, J.	(1)	(1)3	JORAM IS. (*b*)	Battle of Ramoth-Gilead (*1. 22. 29*). Council of Judges appointed in Judah (*II Chron. 19. 8*).	2
879	S	Joram, J.	(*2. 1. 17.*) (2)				
	W	Jehoshaphat	20	4	Joram Is.	Moab revolts (*2. 3. 5*). Jehoshaphat and Joram Is. allied (*2. 3. 7*). Moab defeated (*2. 3. 24*).	3
878	S	Jehoshaphat (*2. 8. 16.*)	21				
	W	JORAM, J. (*b*)	1 (*2. 8. 16.*)	5	Joram Is.	" Jehoshaphat being then King of Judah " (*2. 8. 16*).	4
877	S	Joram, J.	2				
	W	Jehoshaphat	22	6	Joram Is.	*Note.*—Apparently Joram, J, as Vizier, assisted his father Jehoshaphat (then aged 54), in his 19th year (cf. *II Chron. 21. 2–4*); was made co-King with his father in Jehoshaphat's 21st year; and then practically exercised the sole authority. Hence the dating in II Kings 1. 17; and II Kings 8. 16.	5
876	S	Joram, J.	3				
	W	Jehoshaphat	23	7	Joram Is.		6
875	S	Joram, J.	4				
	W	Jehoshaphat	24	8	Joram Is.	Jehoshaphat may have been seriously wounded at Ramoth-Gilead (*I Ki. 22. 31*). (*1. 22. 42.*)	7
874	S	Jehoshaphat	25				
	W	JORAM, J.(*a*)	5	9	Joram Is.	? Edom revolts (*2. 8. 20*).	2888

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	Lines of Black Obelisk	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
873	S W	Shalmanezer	12	89, 90		847	m. Zukhina	2888
872	S W	Shalmanezer	13	90, 91		846	m. Nisibis	9
871	S W	Shalmanezer	14	91, 92		845	m. Amid	2890
870	S W	Shalmanezer	15	92, 93		844	m. Sime	1
869	S W	Shalmanezer	16	93–95		843	m. Calah	2
868	S W	Shalmanezer	17	96, 97	This may be the date when Jehu sent tribute to Shalmanezer.	842	m. Kirruri	3
867	S W	Shalmanezer	18	97–99		841	m. Sallat	4
866	S W	Shalmanezer	19	99, 100		840	m. Tushkhan	5
865	S W	Shalmanezer	20	100–102		839	m. Gozan	6
864	S W	Shalmanezer	21	102–104		838	m. Tilli	7
863	S W	Shalmanezer	22	104–107		837	m. Sibkhinis	8
862	S W	Shalmanezer	23	107–110		836	m. Isana	9
861	S W	Shalmanezer	24	110–126		835	m. Nineveh	2900
860	S W	Shalmanezer	25	126–131		834	m. Kakzi	1
859	S W	Shalmanezer	26	132–141		833	m. Arbela	2
858	S W	Shalmanezer	27	141–146		832	m. Sibaniba	3
857	S W	Shalmanezer	28	146–156		831	m. Rimusi	4
856	S W	Shalmanezer	29	156–159		830	m. Udnun	5
855	S W	Shalmanezer	30	159–174		829	m. Kurban	6
						Nil	m. Mazamua	2907

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
873	S	Joram, J.	6	9	Joram Is.		2888
	W			10	Joram Is.		9
872	S	Joram, J.	7				
	W			11	Joram Is.	Birth of Joash.	2890
871	S	Joram, J. (2. 8. 17.)	8 (2. 9. 29.)				
	W	AHAZIAH, J. (*a*)	1(2. 8. 25.)	12	Joram Is.	Ahaziah's accession was just on the line between the 11th and 12th years of Joram Is., i.e. about 1 Tisri.	1
870	S	Ahaziah	2	(1)	Jehu (2. 3. 1.)		
	W	ATHALIAH (*d*) (2. 11. 3.)	1	1(2)	JEHU (*d*)	*Note.*—Where regnal years are put in brackets as here, (2), they do not count for the final numeration of the reign.	2
869	S	Athaliah	2				
	W			2(3)	Jehu		3
868	S	Athaliah	3				
	W			3(4)	Jehu		4
867	S	Athaliah	4				
	W			4(5)	Jehu		5
866	S	Athaliah	5				
	W			5(6)	Jehu	Athaliah killed by order of Jehoiada (*2. 11. 15*).	6
865	S	Athaliah	6				
	W	JOASH, J. (2. 11. 15.)	1	6(7)	Jehu		7
864	S	Joash, J.	2				
	W			7	Jehu	(*2. 12. 1.*) The Recorder of the accession of Joash, J. reckoned Jehu to have begun his reign immediately on the death of Joram Is., in A.M. 2891. But II Ki. 10. 3 ff. shows that he did not immediately make his seat secure. Hence *2.10.36* regards his accession as being a settled fact early in A.M. 2892.	8
863	S	Joash, J.	3				
	W			8	Jehu		9
862	S	Joash, J.	4				
	W			9	Jehu		2900
861	S	Joash, J.	5				
	W			10	Jehu		1
860	S	Joash, J.	6				
	W			11	Jehu		2
859	S	Joash, J.	7				
	W			12	Jehu	During the reign of Jehu, Hazael, King of Syria, raided the land East of Jordan (*2. 10. 33*).	3
858	S	Joash, J.	8				
	W			13	Jehu		4
857	S	Joash, J.	9				
	W			14	Jehu		5
856	S	Joash, J.	10				
	W			15	Jehu		6
855	S	Joash, J.	11				
	W			16	Jehu		2907

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	Lines of Black Obelisk	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
854	S	Shalmanezer	31	174–190		Nil	m. Mazamua	2907
	W					Nil	m. ...?... inis	8
853	S	Shalmanezer	32					
	W					828	King	9
852	S	Shalmanezer	33					
	W					827	Dayan-assur, C. of F.	2910
851	S	Shalmanezer	34					
	W				For third time.	826	Ass-bani-uzur Chamberlain	1
850	S	Shalmanezer	35					
	W					825	Yahalu, Chief Priest	2
849	S	Shalmanezer	36					
	W					824	Bel-banai, A.-D.-C.	3
848	S	Shalmanezer	37					
	W	Samsi-adad	*			Nil	?	4
847	S	Samsi-adad	1		Assur-danin-pal, an elder brother of Samsi-adad, claimed the throne, and a period of confusion followed. (A.H.N.E., p. 455.)			
	W					823	Samsi-adad King	5
846	S	Samsi-adad	2					
	W					822	Yahalu, Chief Priest	6
845	S	Samsi-adad	3					
	W					821	Beldaan, ? C. of F.	7
844	S	Samsi-adad	4					
	W					820	Ninip-ubla	8
843	S	Samsi-adad	5					
	W					819	Samas-ilai	9
842	S	Samsi-adad	6					
	W					818	Nibat-ilai	2920
841	S	Samsi-adad	7					
	W				For fourth time.	817	Ass-bani-uzur	1
840	S	Assur-danin-pal usurps the throne	1		Any records of Assur-danin-pal were probably destroyed by Samsi-adad on his restoration, in 834 B.C.			
	W					Nil	?	2
839	S	Assur-danin-pal	2					
	W					Nil	?	3
838	S	Assur-danin-pal	3					
	W					Nil	?	4
837	S	Assur-danin-pal	4					
	W					Nil	?	5
836	S	Assur-danin-pal	5					
	W					Nil	?	2926

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
854	S	Joash J.	12	17	Jehu	In other chronologies, this is given as the date of Ahab's defeat at Karkar.	2907
	W			18	Jehu		8
853	S	Joash J.	13				
	W			19	Jehu		9
852	S	Joash J.	14				
	W			20	Jehu		2910
851	S	Joash J.	15			Birth of Amaziah. Joash aged 22.	
	W			21	Jehu		1
850	S	Joash J.	16				
	W			22	Jehu		2
849	S	Joash J.	17				
	W			23	Jehu		3
848	S	Joash J.	18				
	W			24	Jehu		4
847	S	Joash J.	19				
	W			25	Jehu		5
846	S	Joash J.	20				
	W			26	Jehu		6
845	S	Joash J.	21				
	W			27	Jehu		7
844	S	Joash J.	22				
	W			28	Jehu (*2. 10. 36.*)		8
843	S	Joash J.	23	1 (*2. 13. 1.*)	JEHOAHAZ IS. (*a*)	Repair of the Temple begun (*2. 12. 6*).	
	W			2	Jehoahaz Is.		9
842	S	Joash J.	24				
	W			3	Jehoahaz Is.		2920
841	S	Joash J.	25				
	W			4	Jehoahaz Is.	The Israelites East of Jordan are compelled to adopt the nomadic life (*2. 13. 5*).	1
840	S	Joash J.	26				
	W			5	Jehoahaz Is.		2
839	S	Joash J.	27				
	W			6	Jehoahaz Is.		3
838	S	Joash J.	28				
	W			7	Jehoahaz Is.		4
837	S	Joash J.	29				
	W			8	Jehoahaz Is.		5
836	S	Joash J.	30				
	W			9	Jehoahaz Is.		2926

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
835	S	Ass-dan-pal	6		Nil	?	2926
	W				Nil	?	7
834	S	Samsi-adad restored	8				
	W			*See* page I.	823 ?	*King*	8
833	S	Samsi-adad	9	The scribes of Assur-bani-pal appear to have found the clay tablets for the years A.M. 2928–2954 in a fragmentary condition, and pieced them together as best they could.			
	W				815	Bel-balad, C. of F.	9
832	S	Samsi-adad	10				
	W			*See* page I.	822 ?	*Yahalu, Ch. Priest*	2930
831	S	Samsi-adad	11				
	W			*See* page I.	821 ?	*Bel-daan, Chamberlain*	1
830	S	Samsi-adad	12				
	W			*See* page I.	820 ?	*Ninip ubla, A.-D.-C.*	2
829	S	Samsi-adad	13				
	W			*See* page I.	819 ?	*Samas-ilai, L. Mayor*	3
828	S	Samsi-adad	14				
	W			*See* page I.	818 ?	*m. Rezeph*	4
827	S	Samsi-adad	15				
	W				812	m. Arrapkha	5
826	S	Samsi-adad	16	On this, and succeeding pages, the names, etc., in italics are suggested as those which were missing at the time that Canon I was compiled by the scribes of Assur-bani-pal.			
	W				Nil	*m. Zukhina*	6
825	S	Samsi-adad	17				
	W				816	m. Nisibis	7
824	S	Samsi-adad	18				
	W				Nil	*m. Amid*	8
823	S	Samsi-adad	19				
	W				Nil	*m. Sime*	9
822	S	Samsi-adad	20				
	W				Nil	*m. Calah*	2940
821	S	Samsi-adad	21				
	W				814	m. Kirruri	1
820	S	Samsi-adad	22				
	W				813	m. Sallat	2
819	S	Samsi-adad	23				
	W				Nil	*m. Tushkhan*	3
818	S	Samsi-adad	24				
	W				Nil	*m. Gozan*	4
817	S	Samsi-adad	25				
	W				Nil	*m. Tilli*	2945

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
835	S	Joash J.	31	9	Jehoahaz Is.	**Elisha, Prophet.**	2926
	W			10	Jehoahaz Is.		7
834	S	Joash J.	32				
	W			11	Jehoahaz Is.		8
833	S	Joash J.	33				
	W			12	Jehoahaz Is.		9
832	S	Joash J.	34				
	W			13	Jehoahaz Is.		2930
831	S	Joash J.	35			(?) Hazael takes Gath. Joash J. buys off his threat to Jerusalem (*2. 12. 18*).	
	W			14	Jehoahaz Is.		1
830	S	Joash J.	36				
	W			15	Jehoahaz Is.		2
829	S	Joash J.	37				
	W			16 (*2. 13. 10.*) (1)	Jehoahaz Is. JOASH IS.	Joash Is., virtual King (cf. *2. 13. 25*).	3
828	S	Joash J.	38	17	Jehoahaz Is. (*2. 13. 1.*)	Benhadad succeeds Hazael.	4
	W						
827	S	Joash J.	39	(2) 1	JOASH IS.	Joash Is. recaptures from Benhadad the cities East of Jordan (*2. 13. 25*).	
	W	AMAZIAH (*b*)	1 (*2. 14. 1.*)				
826	S	* Joash J. (*2. 12. 1.*)	40	2	Joash Is.	(?) Joash J. defeats the Edomites.	5
	W	AMAZIAH (*a*)	2	3	Joash Is.	As Joash J. was seriously ill (*II Chron. 24. 25*) the credit is due to his son Amaziah. Birth of Uzziah. Amaziah aged 25.	6
825	S	Amaziah	3			(?) Joash Is. defeats Amaziah at Bethshemesh, and breaks down the wall of Jerusalem.	
	W			4	Joash Is.		7
824	S	Amaziah	4			* Joash J. was assassinated (*2. 12. 20*), in revenge for his stoning of Zechariah (*II Chron. 24. 20–25*).	
	W			5	Joash Is.		8
823	S	Amaziah	5			(?) Moabite invasion. (?) Death of Elisha (*2. 13. 14*).	
	W			6	Joash Is.		9
822	S	Amaziah	6				
	W			7	Joash Is.		2940
821	S	Amaziah	7				
	W			8	Joash Is.		1
820	S	Amaziah	8				
	W			9	Joash Is.		2
819	S	Amaziah	9				
	W			10	Joash Is.		3
818	S	Amaziah	10				
	W			11	Joash Is.		4
817	S	Amaziah	11				
	W			12	Joash Is.		2945

B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
816	S W	Samsi-adad	26		Nil	*m. Tilli*	2945
815	S W	Samsi-adad	27		Nil	*m. Sibkhinis*	6
814	S W	Samsi-adad	28		Nil	*m. Isana*	7
813	S W	Samsi-adad	29		Nil	*m. Nineveh*	8
812	S W	Samsi-adad	30		Nil	*m. Kakzi*	9
811	S W	Samsi-adad	31		Nil	*m. Arbela*	2950
810	S W	Samsi-adad	32		Nil	*m. Sibaniba*	1
809	S W	Samsi-adad	33		Nil	*m. Rimusi*	2
808	S W	Samsi-adad	34		Nil	*m. Udnun*	3
807	S W	Samsi-adad Adad-nirari	35 1		Nil	*m. Kurban*	4
806	S W	Adad-nirari	2		811	*m.* Mazamua	5
805	S W	Adad-nirari	3		810	Adad-nirari King	6
804	S W	Adad-nirari	4		809	C. of F.	7
803	S W	Adad-nirari	5		808	Chamberlain Bel-daan	8
802	S W	Adad-nirari	6		807	Chief Priest	9
801	S W	Adad-nirari	7		806	A.-D.-C.	2960
800	S W	Adad-nirari	8		805	Lord Mayor of Assur	1
799	S W	Adad-nirari	9		804	m. Rezeph	2
798	S W	Adad-nirari	10		803	m. Arrapkha	3
					802	m. Zukhina	2964

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	 Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
816	S W	Amaziah	12	12 13	Joash Is. Joash Is.		2945 6
815	S W	Amaziah	13	14	Joash Is.		7
814	S W	Amaziah	14	15	Joash Is.		8
813	1	Amaziah flees to Lachish	15	16	Joash Is.	(*2. 13. 10.*)	9
812	2	Amaziah at Lachish	16	(1) 1	JEROBOAM II (*b*) JEROBOAM II (*a*)	(*2. 14. 23.*)	2950
811	3	Amaziah at Lachish	17	2	Jeroboam II	(*2. 14. 16.*) Amaziah's 15 years (*2. 14. 17*) are put in the "Seasons" Column.	1
810	4	Amaziah at Lachish	18	3	Jeroboam II		2
Amaziah's 15 years at Lachish	5	UZZIAH (*c*) (*2. 14. 21*) Amaziah	1 (19)	4	Jeroboam II	Amaziah is king *de jure.* Uzziah is king *de facto.* Probably Amaziah was mentally incapacitated. Cf. *II Chron. 25. 28.*	3
	6	Uzziah Amaziah	2 (20)	5	Jeroboam II	? Jeroboam II makes the boundary line of Israel reach from the Pass of Hamath to the Dead Sea (*2. 14. 25*).	4
	7	Uzziah Amaziah	3 (21)	6	Jeroboam II		5
	8	Uzziah Amaziah	4 (22)	7	Jeroboam II		6
805	9	Uzziah Amaziah	5 (23)	8	Jeroboam II	? Jeroboam adds Hamath and Damascus to his kingdom (*2. 14. 28*).	7
804	10	Uzziah Amaziah	6 (24)	9	Jeroboam II		8
803	11	Uzziah Amaziah	7 (25)	10	Jeroboam II	This reign marks the culmination of the power of the Kingdom of Israel. Its prosperity paved the way for its fall.	9
802	12	Uzziah Amaziah	8 (26)	11	Jeroboam II	Amos, Prophet. (?)	2960
801	13	Uzziah Amaziah	9 (27)	12	Jeroboam II		1
800	14	Uzziah Amaziah	10 (28)	13	Jeroboam II		2
799	15 W	Amaziah UZZIAH (*a*)	(29) 11	14	Jeroboam II	Amaziah's stately obsequies (*II Chron. 25. 28*). For the date given in II Kings 15. 1 see note on next page.	3
798	S W	Uzziah	12	15	Jeroboam II	(?) Uzziah re-builds Elath (*2. 14. 22*).	2964

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B.C.	Season	King of Assyria	Yr. of Rgn.	EVENTS or NOTES	G. Smith's Dates B.C.	Eponym of the Year	Date A.M.
797	S W	Adad-nirari	11		802	m. Zukhina	2964
796	S W	Adad-nirari	12		801	m. Nisibis	5
795	S W	Adad-nirari	13		800	m. Amid	6
794	S W	Adad-nirari	14		799	m. Sihime Rab-saki	7
793	S W	Adad-nirari	15		798	m. Calah	8
792	S W	Adad-nirari	16		797	m. Kirruri	9
791	S W	Adad-nirari	17		796	m. Sallat	2970
790	S W	Adad-nirari	18		795	m. Tushkhan	1
789	S W	Adad-nirari	19		794	m. Gozan	2
788	S W	Adad-nirari	20		793	m. Tilli	3
787	S W	Adad-nirari	21		792	m. Sibkhinis	4
786	S W	Adad-nirari	22		791	m. Isana	5
785	S W	Adad-nirari	23		790	m. Nineveh	6
784	S W	Adad-nirari	24		789	m. Kakzi	7
783	S W	Adad-nirari	25		788	m. Arbela	8
782	S W	Adad-nirari	26		787	m. Sibaniba	9
781	S W	Adad-nirari	27		786	m. Rimusi	2980
780	S W	Adad-nirari	28		785	m. *Udnun*	1
779	S W	Adad-nirari	29		784	m. Kurban	2
					783	m. Mazamua	2983

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
797	S	Uzziah	13	15	Jeroboam II		2964
	W			16	Jeroboam II		5
796	S	Uzziah	14				
	W			17	Jeroboam II		6
795	S	Uzziah	15				
	W			18	Jeroboam II		7
794	S	Uzziah	16				
	W			19	Jeroboam II		8
793	S	Uzziah	17				
	W			20	Jeroboam II		9
792	S	Uzziah	18				
	W			21	Jeroboam II		2970
791	S	Uzziah	19				
	W			22	Jeroboam II		1
790	S	Uzziah	20				
	W			23	Jeroboam II		2
789	S	Uzziah	21				
	W			24	Jeroboam II		3
788	S	Uzziah	22				
	W			25	Jeroboam II		4
787	S	Uzziah	23				
	W			26	Jeroboam II		5
786	S	Uzziah	24				
	W			27	Jeroboam II		6
785	S	Uzziah	25				
	W			28	Jeroboam II	**Zechariah, Prophet.**	7
784	S	Uzziah	26				
	W			29	Jeroboam II		8
783	S	Uzziah	27			Birth of Jotham.	
	W			30	Jeroboam II		9
782	S	Uzziah	28				
	W			31	Jeroboam II		2980
781	S	Uzziah	29				
	W			32	Jeroboam II		1
780	S	Uzziah	30				
	W			33	Jeroboam II		2
779	S	Uzziah	31				
	W			34	Jeroboam II		2983

Note.

II Kings 15. 1 says that Uzziah (Azariah) began his reign in the 27th year of Jeroboam. The explanation is probably as follows—

Uzziah was proclaimed king about 1 Tisri. It was not known to the recorder whether the New Moon had been officially proclaimed at Samaria at the time he made his entry of date in the records. Hence he wrote—in the 13th 14th year* of Jeroboam; intending to expunge one of the dates next day. As this was not done, a later copyist *added* the two dates together. We are reminded of the story about St. Patrick's Day. He was born about midnight on March 8/9. As there was a doubt about the correct date, they compromised by calling it the 17th!

If this theory is correct, the accession of Uzziah was on Sept. 12/13, 799 B.C.

* בִּשְׁלֹשׁ־עֶשְׂרֵה אַרְבַּע־עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה

B.C.	Season	EVENTS or NOTES (Those in italics are suggestions)				Eponym of the Year	King of Assyria	Date A.M.
778	S					m. Mazamua	Adad-nirari III	2983
	W	*I have adopted the following translations of the titles of Eponym officials—* *Tartan—Commander of the Forces (C. of F.)* *Niru-ekali—Chamberlain* *Rab-bilub—Chief Priest* *Abarakku—King's Aide-de-camp (A.-D.-C.)* *Sa(kin) mat—Lord Mayor of Assur* *Sa(kin)—Mayor, or Governor of . . . (m.)* *Vide G. Smith, Ass. Can. pp. 22, 24.* *I suggest that the termination u frequently written in Assyrian names (cf. Niru, Abarakku above) is equivalent to the Hebrew Sh'va ; to Col. VI. of Ethiopic characters (Dillmann) ; or to the final e in such French words as mienne.*				m. Nisibis	Adad-nirari Shalmanezer	4
777	S							
	W					King	Shalmanezer IV	5
776	S							
	W					Samsi-il C. of F.	Shalmanezer	6
775	S							
	W					Chief Priest	Shalmanezer	7
774	S							
	W					Chamberlain	Shalmanezer	8
773	S							
	W	*The small numbers to the right of the Eponym towns below show by how many years they were advanced (+) or degraded (−) in rank during the reigns of Tiglath-Pileser and Sargon, as reward or punishment for their share in Assur-daan's revolt, compared with the order in former reigns.*				A.-D.-C.	Shalmanezer	9
772	S							
	W					Lord Mayor of Assur Pan-assur-lamur	Shalmanezer	2990
771	S							
	W	Rival King of Assyria	Rival Eponym			m. Rezeph +0	Shalmanezer	1
770	S							
	W	*Man-ki-adad* *Vice-roy, or "mouth" of the King*				m. Nisibis +2	Shalmanezer	2
769	S							
	W	*Man-ki-adad*	King *(on his own records).*	Makes Menahem King of Israel.		m. Sallat *Man-ki-adad* out	Shalmanezer	3
768	S							
	W	*Usurps the throne as Assur-daan III*	Samsi-il	*Samsi-il supports Assur-daan.*	*Shalman. defeated at Hadrach.*	m. Calah +3	Shalmanezer	4
767	S							
	W	*Assur-daan*	m. Arrapkha −1		*Shalmanezer removes his court to Mazamua.*	m. Mazamua +16	Shalmanezer	5
766	S							
	W	*Assur-daan*	m. Zukhina −4			m. Tilli +3	Shalmanezer	6
765	S							
	W	*Assur-daan*	m. Kirruri −1			m. Tushkhan −1	Shalmanezer	7
764	S							
	W	*Assur-daan*	m. Amid. −7	*Pan-assur-lamur (Assur-nirari) engineers* Revolt in Assur.	Revolt in Assur.	m. Gozan −1	Shalmanezer	8
763	S							
	W	*Assur-daan*	m. Kakzi +1	Revolt in Arrapkha.	Revolt in Arrapkha.	m. Nineveh +1	Shalmanezer	9
762	S							
	W	*Assur-daan killed*	m. Isana −4	*Assur-daan attacks Gozan.*	Revolt in Gozan.	m. Arbela +1	Shalmanezer	3000
761	S							
	W		m. Udnun +0	Peace.	Peace.	m. Kurban +3	Shalmanezer	1
760	S							
	W		m. Rimusi	*Assur proclaims Ass.-nir. King.*	*Shalman. killed at Hadrach.*	m. ....?...inis	Shalmanezer	3002

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign		King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Jud.	Isr.			
778	S	Uzziah	32	34	Jeroboam II	**Hosea Amos** } **Prophets.**	2983
	W			35	Jeroboam II	During his reign Uzziah subdued the Philistines, the Arabs and the Ammonites.	4
777	S	Uzziah	33				
	W			36	Jeroboam II	He renewed the walls of Jerusalem, and carried out irrigation work. He had a large standing army (*II Chron. 26. 6–15*).	5
776	S	Uzziah	34				
	W			37	Jeroboam II		6
775	S	Uzziah	35				
	W			38	Jeroboam II		7
774	S	Uzziah	36				
	W			39	Jeroboam II		8
773	S	Uzziah	37				
	W			40	Jeroboam II		9
772	S	Uzziah	38				
	W	*(2. 15.*	*8.)*	41 6 mo.	Jeroboam II ZECHARIAH (*a*)	(*2. 14. 23.*) Shallum kills Zechariah (*2. 15. 14*). (*2. 15. 13*) Shallum reigned 1 month of A.M. 2990, and part of A.M. 2991. (*See* p. 3, line 9.)	2990
771	S	*(2. 15.* Uzziah	*13.)* 39	1 mo.	SHALLUM (*d*)		
	W	*(2. 15.*	*17.)*	1 (1)	Shallum Menahem (*d*)	Probably governor of Tirzah (*2. 15. 14*). The nation at first refuses to acknowledge Menahem as King.	1
770	S	Uzziah	40				
	W			(2)	Menahem		2
769	S	Uzziah	41				
	W			1	MENAHEM (*e*)	Menahem pays tribute to Assur-daan, who styles himself the "mouth" (LXX. Φουὰ, Heb. פּוּעָה, Assyrian *Pu*) of the King of Assyria. Assur-daan appoints Menahem King in A.M. 2993. (*2. 15. 19.*)	3
768	S	Uzziah	42				
	W			2	Menahem		4
767	S	Uzziah	43				
	W			3	Menahem	Between the years A.M. 2993–3002, there appear to have been 2 rival kings in Assyria, Shalmanezer III and Assur-daan III, with Eponyms appointed by each King. In the tablets constructed for Assurbani-pal, both Eponym lists are recorded. *See* opposite page.	5
766	S	Uzziah	44				
	W			4	Menahem		6
765	S	Uzziah	45				
	W			5	Menahem		7
764	S	Uzziah	46				
	W			6	Menahem	The celebrated Solar Eclipse of 15th June, 763 B.C.	8
763	S	Uzziah	47				
	W			7	Menahem	Birth of Ahaz. Jotham aged 21.	2999
762	S	Uzziah	48				
	W			8	Menahem	About this time Uzziah was struck with leprosy, and Jotham acted as regent (*2. 15. 5*).	3000
761	S	Uzziah	49				
	W			9	Menahem		1
760	S	Uzziah	50				
	W	*(2. 15.*	*23.)*	10 1	Menahem PEKAHIAH (*a*)		3002

N

B.C.	Season	EVENTS or NOTES (Those in italics are suggestions)	Eponym of the Year.	King of Assyria	Date A.M.
759	S W	Expedition to Arpad.	m. Rimusi	Assur-nirari	3002
758	S W	*Samsi-il again joins the winning side. Like Joab, he is too powerful a subject for the King to execute. An early "King Maker."*	King		3
757	S W		Samsi-il C. of F.		4
756	S W		Chamberlain		5
755	S W		Chief Priest		6
754	S W		A.-D.-C.		7
753	S W		Lord Mayor of Assur		8
752	S W		m. Rezeph		9
751	S W		m. Nisibis		3010
750	S W		m. Arrapkha	Tiglath-Pileser III	1
749	S W		m. Calah		2
748	S W		King		3
747	S W	(Not Samsi-il)	Commander		4
746	S W		Chamberlain		5
745	S W		Chief Priest		6
744	S W		A.-D.-C.		7
743	S W	Tiglath-Pileser states that Yaukhazi of the Yaudai brought tribute. He probably means Ahaz; adding on his own initiative the name of the Judean tribal God.	Lord Mayor of Assur		8
742	S W		m. Rezeph		9
741	S W		m. Nisibis		3020
			m. Arrapkha		3021

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Isr.	King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
759	S	Uzziah	51	1	Pekahiah		3002
	W			2	Pekahiah	Pekah's conspiracy. (*2. 15. 23, 25.*)	3
758	S	Uzziah (*2. 15. 2.*)	52	1	PEKAH (*d*)		
	W	JOTHAM (*a*)	1 (*2. 15. 32.*)	(*2. 15. 27.*) 2	Pekah	Isaiah I Micah Hosea } Prophets. (*Isa. 6. 1.*)	4
757	S	Jotham	2				
	W			3	Pekah		5
756	S	Jotham	3				
	W			4	Pekah		6
755	S	Jotham	4				
	W			5	Pekah		7
754	S	Jotham	5			Jotham built forts in Judah, and conquered the Ammonites (*II Chron. 27. 4*).	
	W			6	Pekah		8
753	S	Jotham	6				
	W			7	Pekah		9
752	S	Jotham	7				
	W			8	Pekah		3010
751	S	Jotham	8			Birth of Hezekiah. Ahaz aged 13.	
	W			9	Pekah		1
750	S	Jotham	9				
	W			10	Pekah		2
749	S	Jotham	10				
	W			11	Pekah		3
748	S	Jotham	11				
	W			12	Pekah		4
747	S	Jotham	12				
	W			13	Pekah		5
746	S	Jotham	13				
	W			14	Pekah		6
745	S	Jotham	14				
	W			15	Pekah		7
744	S	Jotham	15			Attacks on Judah about this time by Pekah, and Rezin, King of Syria (*2. 15. 37; 2. 16. 5*).	
	W			16	Pekah		8
743	S	Jotham	16			Jotham appears to be incapacitated.	
	W	AHAZ (*b*)	1 (*2. 16. 1.*)	17	Pekah		9
742	S	(Jotham)	(17)			Ahaz calls himself vassal of Assyria (*2. 16. 7*). Tiglath-Pileser captures Damascus, and kills Rezin. Ahaz meets Tiglath at Damascus. He constructs a new altar, and an apparatus (A.V., dial) for observing the sun's altitude (*2. 16. 10, 14*). *See* Inscription of Tiglath-Pileser, line 61. (*Records of the Past*, II. v., p. 126.)	
	W	Ahaz	2	18	Pekah		3020
741	S	(Jotham)	(18)				
	W	Ahaz	3	19	Pekah		3021

B.C.	Season	EVENTS or NOTES (Those in italics are suggestions)	Eponym of the Year	King of Assyria	Date A.M.
740	S		g. Arrapkha	Tiglath-Pileser	3021
	W	Expedition against the Philistines.	g. Calah		2
739	S				
	W	Damascus taken. Hoshea appointed governor.	g. Mazamua		3
738	S				
	W		g. Sihime		4
737	S				
	W		g. Zukhina		5
736	S				
	W		g. Tilli		6
735	S				
	W		g. Kirruri		7
734	S	Tiglath-Pileser, King of Babylon, with the title [Nabu]-nadin-zir.			
	W		g. Tushkhan		8
733	S				
	W		g. Gozan	Tiglath-Pileser Shalmanezer V	9
732	S				
	W		g. Amid.		3030
731	S				
	W		g. Nineveh		1
730	S				
	W		g. Kakzi		2
729	S				
	W		King		3
728	S				
	W		*Commander ?*		4
727	S	*If Shalmanezer is Ululai, King of Babylon, the officials of his court may be there with him. Hence absence of names of Eponym officials. He may have attempted to make Babylon the capital of Assyria instead of Assur or Nineveh.*			
	W		*Chamberlain ?*		5
726	S				
	W		*Rab-bilub ?*		6
725	S				
	W		*Abarakku ?*		7
724	S				
	W		?		8
723	S				
	W		?	Shalmanezer Sargon	9
722	S				
	W		?	Sargon	3040

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign		King of Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Jud.	Isr.			
740	S	(Jotham)	(19)	19	Pekah	Isaiah I Micah } Prophets.	3021
	W	Ahaz	3	20	Pekah		2
739	S	(Jotham)	(20)			Hoshea's conspiracy (*2. 15. 30*).	
	W	Ahaz	4	0	Hoshea, Vice-roy of Tiglath-Pil-eser IV (*2. 17. 3.*)	The Kingdom of Israel was annexed to Assyria.	3
738	S	AHAZ (*a*)	5			Many of the population were sent to Assyria; Pekah was killed, and Hoshea appointed governor. (G. Smith, *Assyrian Discoveries*, p. 284.)	
	W			0	Hoshea (*e*), Governor		4
737	S	Ahaz	6				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor		5
736	S	Ahaz	7				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor		6
735	S	Ahaz	8				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor		7
734	S	Ahaz	9				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor		8
733	S	Ahaz	10				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor		9
732	S	Ahaz	11				
	W			0	Hoshea, Governor	Hoshea intrigues with So (Sabaco) of Egypt (*2. 17. 4*). He refuses the tribute to Assyria, and makes himself King.	3030
731	S	Ahaz	12 (*2. 17. 1.*)				
	W			1	HOSHEA (*d*)	Shalmanezer V., King of Assyria.	1
730	S	Ahaz	13				
	W			2	Hoshea		2
729	S	Ahaz	14				
	W	HEZEKIAH (*b*)	(1) (*2. 18. 1.*)	3	Hoshea	* *Note.*—A * in the date column marks a King's "res sarruti," or the "finish" of the official year, in which he starts his reign.	3
728	S	Ahaz	15				
	W	Hezekiah	(2)	4	Hoshea		4
727	S	Ahaz (*2. 16. 1.*)	16				
	W	HEZEKIAH (*a*)	1	5	Hoshea	Repair of the Temple (*II Chron. 29. 3*). Hezekiah invites the Israel folk to the Passover (*II Chron. 30. 1*).	5
726	S	Hezekiah	2				
	W			6	Hoshea		6
725	S	Hezekiah	3				
	W		(*2. 18. 9.*)	7	Hoshea	Siege of Samaria (*2. 17. 5*).	7
724	S	Hezekiah	4				
	W			8	Hoshea	Shalmanezer, King of Assyria, died Dec., 723 B.C.	8
723	S	Hezekiah	5			Samaria taken (*2. 17. 6*) March, 723/2 B.C. All the leading men and artisans were carried off to Media, and foreigners put in possession of their lands (*2. 17. 6–24*).	
	W		(*2. 18. 10.*)	9	Hoshea (*2. 17. 1.*)		9
722	S	Hezekiah	6	*	Sargon		
	W			1	Sargon, King of Assyria		3040

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign		King of Assyria, over Israel	EVENTS or NOTES	King of Babylon	Date A.M.
			Jud.	Ass.				
721	S	Hezekiah	8	2	Sargon II	Isaiah I Micah } Prophets.		3040
	W			3	Sargon II			1
720	S	Hezekiah	9					
	W			4	Sargon II			2
719	S	Hezekiah	10					
	W			5	Sargon II			3
718	S	Hezekiah	11					
	W			6	Sargon II			4
717	S	Hezekiah	12					
	W			7	Sargon II			5
716	S	Hezekiah	13					
	W			8	Sargon II	Hezekiah's illness (*see* Appendix, p. ix).		6
715	S	Hezekiah	14					
	W			9 (1)	Sargon II SENNACHERIB	Sennacherib, co-king with Sargon, captures 46 cities in Judah, and threatens Jerusalem (see *Isa. 10. 28*). He has to retire to Nineveh on account of a pestilence among his troops (*2. 19. 35*).		7
714	S	Hezekiah	15					
	W			10 (2)	Sargon II Sennacherib			8
713	S	Hezekiah	16					
	W			11 (3)	Sargon II Sennacherib			9
712	S	Hezekiah	17					
	W			12 (4)	Sargon II Sennacherib			3050
711	S	Hezekiah	18					
	W			13 (5)	Sargon II Sennacherib	Birth of Manasseh. Hezekiah aged 41.		1
710	S	Hezekiah	19					
	W			14 (6)	Sargon II Sennacherib	Sargon's first year as King of Babylon. *See* Canon of Ptolemy. (Appendix, p. v).	1	2
709	S	Hezekiah	20					
	W			15 (7)	Sargon II Sennacherib		2	3
708	S	Hezekiah	21					
	W			16 (8)	Sargon II Sennacherib		3	4
707	S	Hezekiah	22					
	W			17 (9)	Sargon II Sennacherib		4	5
706	S	Hezekiah	23					
	W			18 1	Sargon II SENNACHERIB		5	6
705	S	Hezekiah	24					
	W			2	Sennacherib			7
704	S	Hezekiah	25					
	W			3	Sennacherib			8
703	S	Hezekiah	26					
	W			4	Sennacherib			3059

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign		King of Assyria	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
			Jud.	Ass.			
702	S	Hezekiah	27	4	Sennacherib		3059
	W			5	Sennacherib		3060
701	S	Hezekiah	28				
	W			6	Sennacherib		1
700	S	Hezekiah (2. 18. 2.)	29				
	W	MANASSEH (*a*) (2. 21. 1.)	1	7	Sennacherib		2
699	S	Manasseh	2				
	W			8	Sennacherib		3
698	S	Manasseh	3				
	W			9	Sennacherib		4
697	S	Manasseh	4				
	W			10	Sennacherib		5
696	S	Manasseh	5				
	W			11	Sennacherib		6
695	S	Manasseh	6				
	W			12	Sennacherib		7
694	S	Manasseh	7				
	W			13	Sennacherib		8
693	S	Manasseh	8			Manasseh builds high places, rears altars to Baals, makes Asherahs, worships the sun, moon and stars. He rears altars to the host of heaven in the Temple Courts; practises augury, magic, sorcery, and spiritism. Sets up an idol in the Temple (*2. 21. 2–9*) (*II Chron. 33. 3–7*).	
	W			14	Sennacherib		9
692	S	Manasseh	9				
	W			15	Sennacherib		3070
691	S	Manasseh	10				
	W			16	Sennacherib		1
690	S	Manasseh	11				
	W			17	Sennacherib		2
689	S	Manasseh	12				
	W			18	Sennacherib		3
688	S	Manasseh	13				
	W			19	Sennacherib		4
687	S	Manasseh	14				
	W			20	Sennacherib		5
686	S	Manasseh	15				
	W			21	Sennacherib		6
685	S	Manasseh	16				
	W			22	Sennacherib		7
684	S	Manasseh	17				
	W			23	Sennacherib		3078

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Ass.	King of Assyria	EVENTS or NOTES	Yr. of Reign	King of Babylon	Date A.M.
683	S	Manasseh	18	23	Sennacherib				3078
	W			24 1	Sennacherib ESAR-HADDON (*a*)	Sennacherib murdered by 2 of his sons (*2. 19. 37*).			9
682	S	Manasseh	19						
	W			2	Esar-haddon				3080
681	S	Manasseh	20						
	W			3	Esar-haddon				1
680	S	Manasseh	21						
	W			4	Esar-haddon		*	ESAR-HADDON	2
679	S	Manasseh	22						
	W			5	Esar-haddon		1	Esar-haddon	3
678	S	Manasseh	23						
	W			6	Esar-haddon		2	Esar-haddon	4
677	S	Manasseh	24						
	W			7	Esar-haddon		3	Esar-haddon	5
676	S	Manasseh	25						
	W			8	Esar-haddon	Manasseh brought tribute to Esar-haddon, probably at Tyre (Hall, p. 497), and was seized. Josephus (Ant. *10. 3. 4*) says he was caught by treachery. A Jewish tradition states that it was in the 22nd year of his reign.	4	Esar-haddon	6
675	S	Manasseh captive in Babylon	0						
	W			9	Esar-haddon		5	Esar-haddon	7
674	S	Do.	0						
	W			10	Esar-haddon		6	Esar-haddon	8
673	S	Do.	0						
	W			11	Esar-haddon		7	Esar-haddon	9
672	S	Do.	0						
	W			12	Esar-haddon		8	Esar-haddon	3090
671	S	Do.	0			Capture of Memphis. Canon of Ptolemy ascribes 13 years to Esar-haddon.			
	W			13	Esar-haddon		9	Esar-haddon	1
670	S	Do.	0						
	W			14	Esar-haddon		10	Esar-haddon	2
669	S	Do.	0						
	W			15	Esar-haddon		11	Esar-haddon	3
668	S	Do.	0						
	W			16	Esar-haddon		12	Esar-haddon	4
667	S	Manasseh restored by K. of Babylon	26						
	W			17 1	Esar-haddon ASSUR-BANI-PAL	Manasseh released by Shamash-shum-ukin.	13 *	Esar-haddon SHAMASH-SHUM-UKIN	5
666	S	Manasseh	27						
	W			2	Assur-bani-pal		1	Sh-shum-ukin	6
665	S	Manasseh	28						
	W			3	Assur-bani-pal		2	Sh-shum-ukin	3097

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Ass.	King of Assyria	EVENTS or NOTES	Yr. of Reign	King of Babylon	Date A.M.
664	S	Manasseh	29	3	As-bani-pal	Josephus (*Ant. 10. 3. 2*) says that after his restoration, Manasseh repented, sanctified the Temple, purged the city, rebuilt the Altar, and followed the Law of Moses. He repaired the walls of Jerusalem, and built another one, and fortified the cities in Judah. These matters probably occupied many years of his reign.	2	Sh-shum-ukin	3097
	W			4	As-bani-pal		3	Sh-shum-ukin	8
663	S	Manasseh	30						
	W			5	As-bani-pal		4	Sh-shum-ukin	9
662	S	Manasseh	31						
	W			6	As-bani-pal		5	Sh-shum-ukin	3100
661	S	Manasseh	32						
	W			7	As-bani-pal		6	Sh-shum-ukin	1
660	S	Manasseh	33						
	W			8	As-bani-pal		7	Sh-shum-ukin	2
659	S	Manasseh	34			Birth of Amon.			
	W			9	As-bani-pal		8	Sh-shum-ukin	3
658	S	Manasseh	35						
	W			10	As-bani-pal		9	Sh-shum-ukin	4
657	S	Manasseh	36						
	W			11	As-bani-pal		10	Sh-shum-ukin	5
656	S	Manasseh	37						
	W			12	As-bani-pal		11	Sh-shum-ukin	6
655	S	Manasseh	38						
	W			13	As-bani-pal		12	Sh-shum-ukin	7
654	S	Manasseh	39						
	W			14	As-bani-pal		13	Sh-shum-ukin	8
653	S	Manasseh	40						
	W			15	As-bani-pal		14	Sh-shum-ukin	9
652	S	Manasseh	41						
	W			16	As-bani-pal		15	Sh-shum-ukin	3110
651	S	Manasseh	42						
	W			17	As-bani-pal		16	Sh-shum-ukin	1
650	S	Manasseh	43						
	W			18	As-bani-pal		17	Sh-shum-ukin	2
649	S	Manasseh	44						
	W			19	As-bani-pal		18	Sh-shum-ukin	3
648	S	Manasseh	45						
	W			20	As-bani-pal		19	Sh-shum-ukin	4
647	S	Manasseh	46						
	W			21	As-bani-pal	*See* Canon of Ptolemy. Assur-bani-pal takes the regnal title of Kandelanu in Babylon.	20 *	Sh-shum-ukin KANDELANU	5
646	S	Manasseh	47						
	W			22	As-bani-pal		1	Kandelanu	3116

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B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign Jud.	Yr. of Reign Bab.	King of Babylon	EVENTS or NOTES		Yr. of Reign	Date A.M.
645	S	Manasseh	48	1	Kandelanu	From this time the ruler over Israel's land is the King of Babylon.			3116
	W			2	Kandelanu				7
644	S	Manasseh	49			Birth of Josiah (Amon aged 15).			
	W			3	Kandelanu				8
643	S	Manasseh	50						
	W			4	Kandelanu				9
642	S	Manasseh	51						
	W			5	Kandelanu				3120
641	S	Manasseh	52						
	W			6	Kandelanu				1
640	S	Manasseh	53						
	W			7	Kandelanu				2
639	S	Manasseh	54						
	W			8	Kandelanu	Manasseh buried in his own garden (aged 73) (*2. 21. 18*).			3
638	S	Manasseh (*2. 21. 1.*)	55						
	W	AMON (*a*)	1	9	Kandelanu				4
637	S	Amon (*2. 21. 19.*)	2			(*2. 21. 24.*)			
	W	JOSIAH (*a*) (*c*) (*2. 22. 1.*)	1	10	Kandelanu				5
636	S	Josiah	2						
	W			11	Kandelanu				6
635	S	Josiah	3						
	W			12	Kandelanu				7
634	S	Josiah	4						
	W			13	Kandelanu				8
633	S	Josiah	5						
	W			14	Kandelanu				9
632	S	Josiah	6						
	W			15	Kandelanu	Birth of Jehoiakim (Josiah aged 13).	Nabopolassar, vassal-king under Babylon	1	3130
631	S	Josiah	7						
	W			16	Kandelanu			2	1
630	S	Josiah	8			Birth of Jehoahaz.			
	W			17	Kandelanu		Nabopolassar	3	2
629	S	Josiah	9						
	W			18	Kandelanu		Nabopolassar	4	3
628	S	Josiah	10						
	W			19	Kandelanu		Nabopolassar	5	4
627	S	Josiah	11						
	W			20	Kandelanu		Nabopolassar	6	3135

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Yr. of Reign				King in, or of, Babylon	EVENTS or NOTES	Yr. of Reign	King of Babylon	Date A.M.
			Jud.	Nabopolassar							
				Canon of Ptolemy	Era of Nabopolassar	King in Chaldea					
626	S	Josiah	12			6	Nabopolassar, vassal-king		20	Kandelanu	3135
	W					7	Nabopolassar, vassal-king	**Jeremiah** **Zephaniah** } **Prophets.** (*Jer. 1. 1.*)	21	Kandelanu	6
625	S	Josiah	13								
	W					8	Nabopolassar, vassal-king	Canon of Ptolemy	22	Kandelanu	7
624	S	Josiah	14								
	W			1		9	Nabopolassar	Nabopolassar proclaims himself King of Babylon.			8
623	S	Josiah	15								
	W			2		10	Nabopolassar				9
622	S	Josiah	16								
	W			3	1	11	NABOP.....R	Nabopolassar "takes the hands of Bel." Ezekiel's "terminus a quo" for his "30th year" (*Ezek. 1. 1*).			3140
621	S	Josiah	17								
	W			4	2	12	Nabopolassar				1
620	S	Josiah	18					Finding of the Book of the Law (*II Chron. 34. 14*).			
	W			5	3	13	Nabopolassar				2
619	S	Josiah	19								
	W			6	4	14	Nabopolassar				3
618	S	Josiah	20								
	W			7	5	15	Nabopolassar				4
617	S	Josiah	21								
	W			8	6	16	Nabopolassar	Birth of Zedekiah.			5
616	S	Josiah	22								
	W			9	7	17	Nabopolassar				6
615	S	Josiah	23								
	W			10	8	18	Nabopolassar				7
614	S	Josiah	24					Birth of Jehoiachin (Jehoiakim 19 years old). II Chron. 36. 9 is incorrect.			
	W			11	9	19	Nabopolassar				8
613	S	Josiah	25								
	W			12	10	20	Nabopolassar				9
612	S	Josiah	26								
	W			13	11	21	Nabopolassar				3150
611	S	Josiah	27								
	W			14	12	22	Nabopolassar				1
610	S	Josiah	28								
	W			15	13	23	Nabopolassar				2
609	S	Josiah	29								
	W			16	14	24	Nabopolassar				3
608	S	Josiah	30								
	W			17	15	25	Nabopolassar				3154

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Year of Reign				King of Babylon	EVENTS or NOTES	Ref. to Chap.		Date A.M.
			Jud.	Canon of Ptolemy	Era of Nabopolassar	King in Chaldea			Jeremiah	Ezekiel	
		Josiah	31	18	16	26	Nabopolassar	Battle of Megiddo. **Nahum, Prophet.**			3154
607	S	JEHOAHAZ (*a*) (*e*)	3mo								
	W	JEHOIAKIM (*e*)	1	19	17	27	Nabopolassar	**Fall of Nineveh.** Story of the Rechabites (*Jer. 35. 2*).			5
606	S	Jehoiakim	2								
	W			20	18	28	Nabopolassar	**Jeremiah, Prophet.**			6
605	S	Jehoiakim	3								
	W			21	19	29 (1)	Nabopolassar NEBUCHADREZZAR (*b*)	Berossus gives Nabopolassar 29 years. *Dan. 1. 1.*	25		7
604	S	Jehoiakim	*4	Year of Captivity.							
	W				20	1	NEBUCHADREZZAR (*a*)	Battle of Carchemish. Necho is King of Egypt.	36 46		8
603	S	Jehoiakim	5								
	W				21	2	Nebuchadrezzar	*Dan. 2. 1.* The dates in Daniel are conjectured, and not contemporary.			9
602	S	Jehoiakim	6								
	W				22	3	Nebuchadrezzar				3160
601	S	Jehoiakim	7								
	W				23	4	Nebuchadrezzar	* *Note.* — Jeremiah (*25. 3*) reckons 23 years from Josiah 13 to Jehoiakim 4. He adds the last 19 years of Josiah to 4 of Jehoiakim. Modern methods of reckoning would make it 22 years.			1
600	S	Jehoiakim	8								
	W				24	5	Nebuchadrezzar				2
599	S	Jehoiakim	9								
	W				25	6	Nebuchadrezzar				3
598	S	Jehoiakim	10								
	W				26	7	Nebuchadrezzar	Captives deported : Upper-class 3023 Soldiers 7000 Artisans 1000 (*2. 24. 14, 16*).	52		4
597	S	Jehoiakim	11								
	W	JEHOIACHIN (*a*)	3mo	1	27	8	Nebuchadrezzar	"Our captivity," as is shown by *Ezek. 1. 2*; *33. 21*; etc., was dated by the Jews of his day as starting from 597 B.C. It lasted 70 years (to 528 B.C., when the last remnants arrived) as Jeremiah predicted (*Jer. 29. 10*).			5
596	S	Nebuchadrezzar		2							
	W	ZEDEKIAH (*e*)	1		28	9	Nebuchadrezzar				6
595	S	Zedekiah, vassal-king	2	3					24		
	W				29	10	Nebuchadrezzar				7
594	S	Zedekiah	3	4							
	W			(*Ezek. 1. 2.*)	30	11	Nebuchadrezzar			1	8
593	S	Zedekiah	4	5				**Ezekiel, Prophet.**	28		
	W					12	Nebuchadrezzar		29		9
592	S	Zedekiah	5	6						8	
	W					13	Nebuchadrezzar				3170
591	S	Zedekiah	6	7						20	
	W					14	Nebuchadrezzar				1
590	S	Zedekiah	7	8							
	W					15	Nebuchadrezzar				2
589	S	Zedekiah	8	9							
	W					16	Nebuchadrezzar			24	3173

B.C.	Season	King of Judah	Month	Year of Reign			King of Babylon	EVENTS or NOTES	Jeremiah	Ezekiel	Date A.M.
				Jud.	The Captivity	Bab.					
588	S W	Zedekiah	10	9	10	16	Nebuchadrezzar				3173
587	S W	Zedekiah		10	11	17	Nebuchadrezzar	Siege of Jerusalem begun (*2. 25. 1*).	*39*	*29*	4
586	S W	Zedekiah Gedaliah, Governor	4	11	12	18	Nebuchadrezzar	Captives deported: Upper-class 832 Fall of Jerusalem (*2. 25. 8*). Dated from A.M. 3157, *q.v.*	*52* *39*		5
585	S W	Gedaliah Ishmael Governors	7		13	19	Nebuchadrezzar				6
584	S W	Johanan, Governor			14	20	Nebuchadrezzar	Ishmael kills Gedaliah. Johanan kills Ishmael. Johanan and others, including the royal princesses, remove to Egypt.	*41* *41* *43*		7
583	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	15	21	Nebuchadrezzar	Pharaoh-hophra is King of Egypt.	*44*		8
582	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	16	22	Nebuchadrezzar				9
581	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	17	23	Nebuchadrezzar	Captives deported: Upper-class 745	*52*		3180
580	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	18	24	Nebuchadrezzar	Jeremiah Ezekiel } Prophets.			1
579	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	19	25	Nebuchadrezzar	From 586 B.C. onwards Judah is a province of the Babylonian Kingdom; and the King of Babylon is King over Judah.			2
578	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	20	26	Nebuchadrezzar				3
577	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	21	27	Nebuchadrezzar				4
576	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	22	28	Nebuchadrezzar				5
575	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	23	29	Nebuchadrezzar				6
574	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	24	30	Nebuchadrezzar				7
573	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	25	31	Nebuchadrezzar			*40*	8
572	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	26	32	Nebuchadrezzar				9
571	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	27	33	Nebuchadrezzar				3190
570	S W	(Jehoiachin)		0	28	34	Nebuchadrezzar				1
						35	Nebuchadrezzar				3192

B.C.	Season	Judah	Jud.	The Captivity	Yr. of Rgn.	King of Babylon	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
569	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	29	35	Nebuchadrezzar		3192
	W				36	Nebuchadrezzar		3
568	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	30				
	W				37	Nebuchadrezzar		4
567	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	31				
	W				38	Nebuchadrezzar		5
566	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	32				
	W				39	Nebuchadrezzar		6
565	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	33				
	W				40	Nebuchadrezzar		7
564	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	34				
	W				41	Nebuchadrezzar		8
563	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	35				
	W				42	Nebuchadrezzar		9
562	S	(Jehoiachin)	0	36				
	W				43	Nebuchadrezzar	Berossus and Canon of Ptolemy give Nebuchadrezzar 43 years. Release of Jehoiachin, aged 54, on 27 Adar (*2. 25. 27*); or 25 Adar (*Jer. 52. 31*). Neither account gives the year of Evil-Merodach's reign. He evidently began his reign just before the Autumn Equinox (Sept. 23). LXX. says—the year in which he reigned, i.e. the year after his *res sarruti*. Cf. A.H.N.E., p. 549. The dates of the Kings of Babylon from Nabopolassar to Darius are taken from the Canon of Ptolemy. He omits Labashi-Marduk, a boy who appears to have reigned only a few months. Also he appears to have made Neriglissar and Nabonidos consecutive instead of concurrent.	3200
561	S	Jehoiachin released	0	37	*	EVIL-MERODACH		
	W				1	Evil-Merodach		1
560	S	Jehoiachin ?	0	38				
	W				1 1	NERIGLISSAR NABONIDOS		2
559	S	Date of Jehoiachin's death is unknown		39				
	W				2 2	Neriglissar Nabonidos		3
558	S			40				
	W				3 3	Neriglissar Nabonidos		4
557	S	Captivity		41				
	W				4 4	Neriglissar Nabonidos		5
556	S	Captivity		42				
	W				5	LAB-MARD NABONIDOS		6
555	S	Captivity		43				
	W				6	Nabonidos		7
545	S	Captivity		44				
	W				7	Nabonidos		8
553	S	Captivity		45				
	W				8	Nabonidos		9
552	S	Captivity		46				
	W				9	Nabonidos		3210
551	S	Captivity		47				
	W				10	Nabonidos		3211

B.C.	Season	Judah	The Seventy Years	Year of Reign	King of Babylon	King of Persia	Year of Reign	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
550	S W	Captivity	48	10	Nabonidos	Cyrus	?1	GENEALOGY OF ZERUBBABEL. Jehoiachin Shealtiel = (? ?) = Pedaiah No issue Zerubbabel [A levirate marriage.] (*I Chron. 3. 17.*) (Cf. *Mk. 12. 19.*) (*Mt. 1. 12.*) (*Ezra 3. 2.*)	3211
549	S W	Captivity	49	11	Nabonidos	Cyrus	2		2
548	S W	Captivity	50	12 ?	Nabonidos Belshazzar	Cyrus	3		3
547	S W	Captivity	51	13 ?	Nabonidos Belshazzar	Cyrus	4	Sheshbazzar is probably the name by which Zerubbabel was known to the Babylonians.	4
546	S W	Captivity	52	14 ?	Nabonidos Belshazzar	Cyrus ARTAXERXES (*b*)	5 1	Artaxerxes reigns as co-king with his father, while the latter is abroad conquering Cappadocia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, and Assyria. (See *Neh. 1. 1.*)	5
545	S W	Captivity	53	15 ?	Nabonidos Belshazzar	Cyrus Artaxerxes	6 2	Belshazzar co-king with his father Nabonidos during (?) years, while the latter pursues his researches in archæology. A.H.N.E., p. 550.	6
544	S W	Captivity	54	16 ?	Nabonidos Belshazzar	Cyrus Artaxerxes	7 3	Babylonians defeated at Opis.	7
543	S W	Captivity	55	17 ? *	Nabonidos Belshazzar CYRUS	Cyrus Artaxerxes	8 4	**Isaiah II, Prophet.** Nabonidos appears to have fled, and Belshazzar to have been killed, when (*Dan. 5. 30*) Cyrus (not Darius) captured Babylon. Cyrus captured Babylon, A.H.N.E., p. 557 says, 538 B.C. If Sargon's date is 723 instead of 719, as in G. Smith's Eponym Canon, this may explain the difference of 4 years. Cyrus issues proclamation that the Jews may return to Judah; 42,360 heads of fathers' houses, with their families and dependants, do so. Altar built and Temple foundation laid (539 B.C.). Samaritans offer help, which is refused (*Ezra 1 to 4*).	8
542	S W	Captivity	56	1	CYRUS	Cyrus Artaxerxes	9 5		9
541	S W	Captivity	57	2	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	10 6		3220
540	S W	Captivity	58	3	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	11 7		1
539	S W	Zerubbabel, Prince (Grandson of Jehoiachin.)	59	4	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	12 8		2
538	S W	The end of Zerubbabel's rule as Tirshatha (Cf. *Ezra 2. 63*) is uncertain. Perhaps till 528 B.C.	60	5	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	13 9		3
537	S W		61	6	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	14 10		4
536	S W		62	7	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	15 11		5
535	S W	Zerubbabel ?	63	8	Cyrus	Cyrus Artaxerxes	16 12		6
534	S W	Zerubbabel ?	64	9 1	Cyrus CAMBYSES	Cyrus ARTAX...S	17 13	On the death of Cyrus, Artaxerxes takes the throne-name of Cambyses in Babylon. It is probable that as Cambyses was already a reigning monarch there was no *res sarruti*. Bishlam and others write to Artaxerxes, calumniating the Jews. Artaxerxes orders the work to be stopped (*Ezra 4*).	7
533	S W	Zerubbabel ?	65	2	Cambyses	Cyrus Artaxerxes	18 14		8
532	S W	Zerubbabel ?	66	3	Cambyses	Cyrus Artaxerxes	19 15	*Note.*—In this work, the Book of Daniel is not used for purposes of chronology.	9
				4	Cambyses	Artaxerxes	16		3230

B.C.	Season	Governor of Judah	The Seventy Years	Yr. of Reign	King of Babylon	King of Persia	Year of Reign	Era of Artaxerxes	EVENTS or NOTES	Date A.M.
531	S W	Zerubbabel ?	67	4	Cambyses	Artax	16	16		3230
530	S W	Zerubbabel ?	68	5	Cambyses	Artax	17	17		1
529	S W	Zerubbabel ?	69	6	Cambyses	Artax	18	18		2
528	S W	Last captives return	70	7	Cambyses	Artax	19	19	Ezra leads the last 1,496 captives to Jerusalem (4 months' journey) (*Ezra 7. 8*).	3
527	S W	Nehemiah Nehemiah (Tirshatha) (*Neh. 2. 1.*)	Year as Govr.	8	Cambyses	Artax DARIUS	20 1	20	Canon of Ptolemy (*Neh. 2. 1*).	4
526	S W		2		Nebuch..r III Pretender	Darius	2	21	Nehemiah appointed Tirshatha. Nehemiah builds the curtain-wall. Sanballat sneers at it (*Neh. 4, 2*).	5
525	S W	Nehemiah The Jews henceforth appear to have continued to use the customary reckoning according to which the years began on 1 Tisri. Hence the years of Nehemiah follow the Babylonian reckoning. But the years B.C. of *this Chronology* commence at the Spring Equinox, as heretofore.	3		Pretender	Darius	3	22	Temple work re-started (*Ezra 4. 24*). Tattenai's letter. Reply of Darius. (*Ezra*, chaps. *5, 6*.)	6
524	S W		4		Pretender	Darius	4	23	Tattenai furthers the work (*Ezra 6. 13*).	7
523	S W		5		Pretender	Darius	5	24	Haggai } Prophets. Zechariah }	8
522	S W		6	*	DARIUS	Darius	6	25	Temple finished on 3 Adar (about Feb. 12) (*Ezra 6. 15*). Passover celebrated (*Ezra 6. 19*).	9
521	S W		7	1	Darius	Darius	7	26		3240
520	S W		8	2	Darius	Darius	8	27	Nehemiah now completes the wall. Hitherto there had been no *gate-towers*, only the continuous guard-wall. Now, the "gates," large fortifications in the line of the wall, are completed, and their strength excites the animosity of the people in the Moabite territory. For the fact that this completion took place after the Temple was built, see Neh. 6. 10. This work was plainly visible from the Mountains of Moab across the Dead Sea, 20 miles away. Sanballat and others threaten attack, but the Jordan is a protection to the Jews. The "gates" are not wooden doors. Cf. "The Damascus Gate," at Jerusalem.	1
519	S W		9	3	Darius	Darius	9	28		2
518	S W		10	4	Darius	Darius	10	29		3
517	S W	Nehemiah	11	5	Darius	Darius	11	30		4
516	S W	Nehemiah still Tirshatha (*Neh. 5. 14:*)	12	6	Darius	Darius	12	31		5
515	S W	Nehemiah	13	7	Darius	Darius	13	32	(*Neh. 5, 14.*)	6
514	S W	Nehemiah	?	8	Darius	Darius	14			7
513	S W	Nehemiah Nehemiah	? ?	9 10	Darius Darius	Darius Darius	15 16			8 3249

TIME

Advance in civilization is marked by due appreciation of the importance of time. This fact has been crystallized for all succeeding ages by the Hebrew writer in the inspired and immortal words, " So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom " (Ps. 90. 12).

Time is one of the Fundamentals.

Some others are God, Love, Truth, Right, Beauty, Power, Space, Straightness, I am, It is, etc., with their negations or opposites.

1. All Fundamentals can be grasped by the mind in normal infancy before the child has a sufficient vocabulary to have them explained. The ordinary explanation given for this is that the child grasps the ideas "intuitively." This word, of course, explains just exactly nothing. It is a figmentum * (cf. Gen. 3. 7) to cloak our ignorance, and its use is inspired by a suppressed sense of mental shame. (Other figmenta are heredity, genus, growth, and the like.†) A simpler and more adequate explanation is that the child is taught by God. But the proof of this is spiritual, not mental (I Cor. 2. 14), and therefore is not universally acceptable among philosophers ; since it involves the acceptance of the First Fundamental, of Whom the only proof is that which is given in Rom. 1. 20, by the greatest of all merely human philosophers.
2. Some of the Fundamentals, Time, Space, Stuff, are capable of measurement ; and advance of knowledge tends to make the measurements more and more exact.

   Some are not capable of scientific measurements, but have degrees of intensity, such as Wisdom, Beauty.

   God is unmeasurable as regards space, time, or energy. (Incomprehensible, Eternal, Almighty.—Ath. Creed.)
3. No Fundamental admits of definition. But all other concepts may be defined in terms of Fundamentals. E.g., velocity in terms of space and time.

Attempts to show that Time is a fourth dimension of space, or a " temporary mental scaffolding " ; either by the application of mathematical transcendental functions, or by verbose polysyllabic ponderosity ; are doomed to failure.

My small mathematical knowledge leads me to believe that Einstein's mathematics are probably unimpeachable. But all scientists know that any *application* of theoretical mathematics to things which exist in the Universe must be tested by "the concrete." For instance, every engineer knows that after the mathematical examinations of the mechanical effect of strains, stresses, and the like, are concluded, a margin of safety amounting often to 50 per cent. and sometimes more, must be left for unknown factors. In calculations dealing with the enormous fundamentals of the Universe, such concrete tests are unattainable, at distances expressed in millions of miles.

MEASURES OF TIME

Measurement of Time differs essentially from measurements of space and mass in two respects.

A. Time can be measured only from the present to the future ; and its measurement can never be repeated. Measures of space and mass can be checked by repetition.

B. Any arbitrary units, such as yard, metre, ton, gramme, may be chosen for the measurement of space and mass. But the only measurements of Time are derived from those supplied to us in the movements of the earth and the moon. We can only choose at will multiples or subdivisions.

The fundamental measures of Time are the day, the lunation, and the year. It is thought that these are very slowly changing ; but the change is so small as to be inappreciable over (say) 6,000 years. We may therefore treat the measures as invariable, and neglect infinitesimals of the first degree.

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* A thing fashioned.

† They are convenient terms to express unknown causes of which we perceive the effects.

THE DAY

This is the first fundamental standard measure of Time common to all races and ages. *But the word has many connotations.*

A Sidereal Day is 23 hr. 56 m. 4 s. This is the period of the earth's revolution on its axis, in space.

The Observed Solar Full-Day varies from 24 hr. 0 m. 30 s. on December 23 to 23 hr. 59 m. 38 s. on September 16.

The Mean Solar Day is 24 hours, and is the average length of all the Observed Solar Days.

A " day " is also the term used for the period of sunlight. This varies in England from 16½ hours at the Summer Solstice, to 7¾ hours at the Winter Solstice. In " The World " of the Old Testament, it is from 11 to 13 hours, approximately.

The same word is used to connote a working-day ; and without any sense of incongruity a man may say, " It is 5 days (twenty-four-hour periods) since I did a day's work " (eight to twelve hours, say) : thus using the word " day " in two different senses in the same sentence.

It is also used to express a special point or period in Time ; e.g. Easter Day, Christmas Day, or The Day of Passover. Further, we can speak of " Queen Victoria's Day," or of " The Day of the Lord."

As a standard measure of time, the most accurate measurement is the Sidereal Full-day, of 23 hr. 56 m. 4 s. But, for practical purposes, the Mean Solar Day is the one measure used for clocks and watches. This is divided into hours, minutes, seconds ; and the length of a second is found to be equivalent to the oscillation of a simple pendulum 39·13929 inches long, when swinging at Greenwich, at sea-level, and *in vacuo.*

In Iraq the full-day was divided into 12 kasbu, or two-hour periods. Other divisions were—the Hebrew 12 light-periods called hours (of varying length), and 4 dark-periods called watches ; the early Roman 3 light-periods, *mane*, *meridies*, and *suprema*, and either 3 or 4 dark-periods, called *vigiliæ.*

THE MONTH

This time-measure is derived from the moon's revolution round the earth. The exact period of any single revolution is not a constant quantity ; but the average length of the revolutions is 27 d. 7 hr. 43 m. 11 s.·5 This, however, is not the time which elapses between New Moon and New Moon. The average length of this period (a lunation) is 29 d. 12 hr. 44 m. 2 s.·87, or 29·53059 days. This last figure may be taken as constant over the whole period with which this Chronology is concerned. 12·37 lunations = 1 Tropical Year.

In our present calendars, the month varies from 28 to 31 full-days ; and it is practically independent of the time of the moon's revolution round the earth.

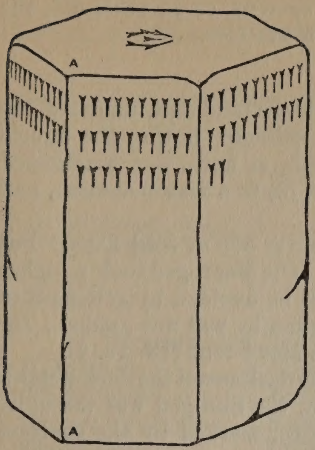
THE YEAR

The use of the word " year " varies about as much as the use of the word " day." It is primarily founded on the period of revolution of the Earth round the Sun.

If the number of days in a year could be expressed as an integer, or whole number, we could mark its beginning and ending by cutting notches on a stick, after the method of Robinson Crusoe ; or by cutting cunei on a hexagonal clay cylinder after the method probably adopted by the Sumerians and Accadians. Their original method of recording the length of such periods as the reigns of kings was apparently (*see* Gen. 1. 1) to cut a cuneus in the evening to record the day, and another in the morning to record the night, or, later on, to make a single-ended cuneus, at night, and make it two-ended in the morning.

The Rev. H. Highfield in *Expository Times*, October, 1926, " Gleanings from the Septuagint," pointed out that " the inflated numbers of Gen. 5 could be made rational if, instead of ' year ' = solar-period, we took them as lunar." In a letter from him on August 20, 1928, he says, " If at any time a year was regarded as consisting of 12 months of 30 days, then 720 would be the number that would correspond to a year, if a notch were made at each sun-rising, and another at each sun-setting." This letter was entirely independent of the conclusion which I had reached, as given above. The two ideas differ only in the order of morning and evening notches.

A complete ring of double cunei marked 60 full-days ; and this is probably the origin of the ancient Babylonian method of numeration, which made 60 the top-number, corresponding to our 100. Probably, before many years had elapsed, only one cuneus for the full-day was considered necessary.



"AA" STARTING LINE

In this case, the marking on the illustration here given indicates 2 × 60 + 10 + 2, or 132 full-days.

In recording this period on a tablet, the number was written 𒐖𒌋𒐖. The sign 𒌋 indicates the 10 cunei between angle (𒌋) and angle (𒌋). The number of *complete revolutions* was marked by single cunei; just as we, in writing the number 212, make no distinction between the 2 which indicates 200 and the 2 which indicates 2 units. That this was their method of recording numbers is proved by a tablet giving the squares and cubes of numbers from 1 upwards, which was dug up at Senkerek (*see* Budge, *Babylonian Life and History*, p. 108).

Some of these cylinders, or the tablets containing their records, were evidently seen by Berossos; but he made the mistake of taking the cunei to represent years instead of 12-hour-periods.* Hence the list of kings from Alorus to Xisuthros,† which he gives, was formerly assigned to "The Mythical Period." But as the name of Alorus (in Sumerian *Alulim*) and his place in the native tradition, have now been recovered, it becomes necessary to seek an explanation, other than myth, of the record which Berossos gives.

I am told that no such numeration cylinders are known to exist at the British Museum.

This very ancient Sumerian notation is probably the origin of our subdivisions of the hour, and of angular measurement, in both of which the number 60 is prominent. Thus 60 minutes = 1 hour, and 60 seconds = 1 minute. Also 360° = the sum of the angles at the apex of 6 equilateral triangles inscribed in a circle with each of their bases divided into 10 equal parts.

To return to the "year." It is common knowledge that the year does not consist of an integral number of days. In fact, the lengths of the Day, the Lunation, and the Tropical Year are all incommensurable one with another.

Some of the variant periods denoted by the word "year" are as follows :—

Tropical, or Equinoctial Year (from Vernal Equinox to Vernal Equinox) *:* 365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 49 s.·7 = 365·2422 days.

Calendar Year : 365 days, or 366 in Leap Year.

Sidereal Year : 365 d. 6 h. 9 m. 9 s.·6.

Jewish Year : 353, 354, 355, 383, 384, or 385 days (never 365 days).

Moslem Year : 12 lunations of 29 and 30 days alternately. Moslems say that A.D. 1928 is 1345 years from the Hegira. Christians say that it is 1306 years (1928–622). *Both numbers are right* ; but the meaning of "year" differs.

Egyptian Vague Year : 3 seasons of 4 months of 30 days each (360 days) + 5 epagomenal days.

Since the Christian Era, and earlier, it has been supposed that the Hebrew word shanah meant "a year," i.e. 353 days, or 385 days, or 365 days, or thereabouts (!).

Now this word is derived from the Hebrew word for "two," and means a "recurrence"; or when applied to time, a recurrent-period. Our corresponding idea is derived from the word "one"; and we speak of a "unit." Both the words, shanah and unit, imply "something by which to measure." When the unit is the one in common use, there is no need to state the implied period. E.g. "My little boy is 5," is sufficient—"years" is superfluous. But the mention of unit is felt to be necessary if we say, e.g., "the baby is 10 days, or 3 weeks, or 2 months, old."

As the time-unit varied in the course of centuries, the people of each age thought that the shanah (unit) of the records of earlier days was the same as their own. The statement that Methuselah died at 969 shanahs, was understood in (say) 500 B.C. and after, as 969 years. It may have been surprising; but as it was regarded as "miraculous," it was heresy to doubt it. It flattered the national pride to think that their three ancestors Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob lived to 175, 180, and 147 *years* respectively; especially as none of the kings who were their contemporaries could boast of such ages. That Sarah should have a child at 90 years of age was a miracle, and therefore "an article of faith." Though *why* God should act thus, just to show what He could do if He liked, has never been satisfactorily explained. If Sarah, aged 90 years, succeeded in making her female friends believe that the baby was hers, that was indeed a miracle!

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* Because, *in his time*, a single cuneus on a regal record tablet denoted a year.

† Cory's *Ancient Fragments*, p. 31; King, *Legends of Babylon and Egypt*, p. 144.

But if the time-unit of the period was a season, and if Sarah was 90 seasons, or 45 years old, the story becomes one whose possibility any doctor can confirm from his own practice.

RECORDS OF TIME-MEASURES

The huge bulk and weight of the clay cylinders of regal records which accumulated, rendered the adoption of longer time-units necessary, especially among nomads. Accordingly, testing the figures given in Gen. 5 and 11 by the limits of human life, we find that the shanah, or unit, was lengthened (1) from a day-unit to a moon-shanah, then (2) to a bi-mensal-shanah, then (3) to a season-shanah, and finally, (4) to a "full-year," or shanah-yamim.

This last period, except in Egyptian chronology, as we have said, is never 365 or 365¼ days. For the universal basis of time-records in the Semitic world was the lunation. The Moon-god took a higher place than the Sun-god. They probably regarded the latter as a tyrant, to be avoided by getting into the shade whenever possible. He only appeared during the light-period when he was not needed; for the light was just as good, or even better, when he rested for a time in his cloud-tent (Ps. 19. 4). Whereas, although irregular, the Moon-god was really useful, to lighten the darkness of the dark-period.

In Egypt, where there is not a Dry-Season followed by a Wet-Season, the Sun-god was the chief deity. Here the year probably began and ended with the Summer Solstice, marked by the shortest length of the shadow thrown by the apex of a pyramid. The most accurate measurements were obtainable from the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. But each nome had its own smaller pyramid, and the ruler who erected it was buried under, or near to, it; just as English lords of the manor were buried in the Parish Church. In Britain, Stonehenge probably served the same purpose, necessary for a population dependent on agriculture, by observation of the most northerly limit of the sun's rising, as marked by the Hele-Stone.

To sum up:

English time-measures are based primarily on the day, secondarily on the year, and the lunation is disregarded;

Egyptian time-measures were based on the day, with a Vague, or wandering, year;

Semitic time-measures were based on the lunation, with the year introduced by means of the nineteen-year cycle, the day marking a measure partially independent of the other two.

RESULTS

After a careful examination of every date recorded in the Old Testament, my conclusion is :—

A. In I, II Ki., every number expressing date is authentic and unaltered, with the exception of the date of Uzziah's accession in II Ki. 15. 1, where the Recorder left his work unfinished. (Possibly he died suddenly.) Or it might have been the regular way in the 8th century B.C. of saying "just between the 13th and 14th shanahs."

B. In I, II Sam. there appears to be no reason to doubt the correctness of the figures.

C. In Judges, the record is better than could have been expected, during a period of such confusion, And the dating given in I Ki. 6. 1 carries the chronology over the Judges' period to the Exodus.

D. In Joshua the only chronological notes are 4. 19; 5. 10; 14. 10; 24. 29; and these are not much help for our Chronology.

E. In the Pentateuch, attempts have evidently been made in the past to render the numbers more credible, in the Hebrew versions. Changes of unit were soon forgotten, applying as they did solely to the official regal records. Egyptian time-measures appear in the section Gen. 37. to 47, when the Bene-Israel were in Goshen. LXX has probably best preserved the original records, but there are three doubtful cases. The most difficult period for verification of numbers is in the reign of Terah, when the official regal unit was changed from the bi-mensal to the seasonal.

F. There is a distinct possibility that from Shem to Terah the unit was 60 days, and not 2 months. This would make the birth of Edom I. (Adam) 1879 B.C. instead of 1876 B.C., and the other dates would be slightly altered accordingly.

G. All the dates given in the historical books of the Old Testament must have been taken from official records of rulers; these records were made contemporaneously with the events; and they have been preserved with wonderful accuracy. For it would pass the wit of any man, however well endowed mathematically, to invent such a system, which would be consistent in itself, and in agreement with external records.

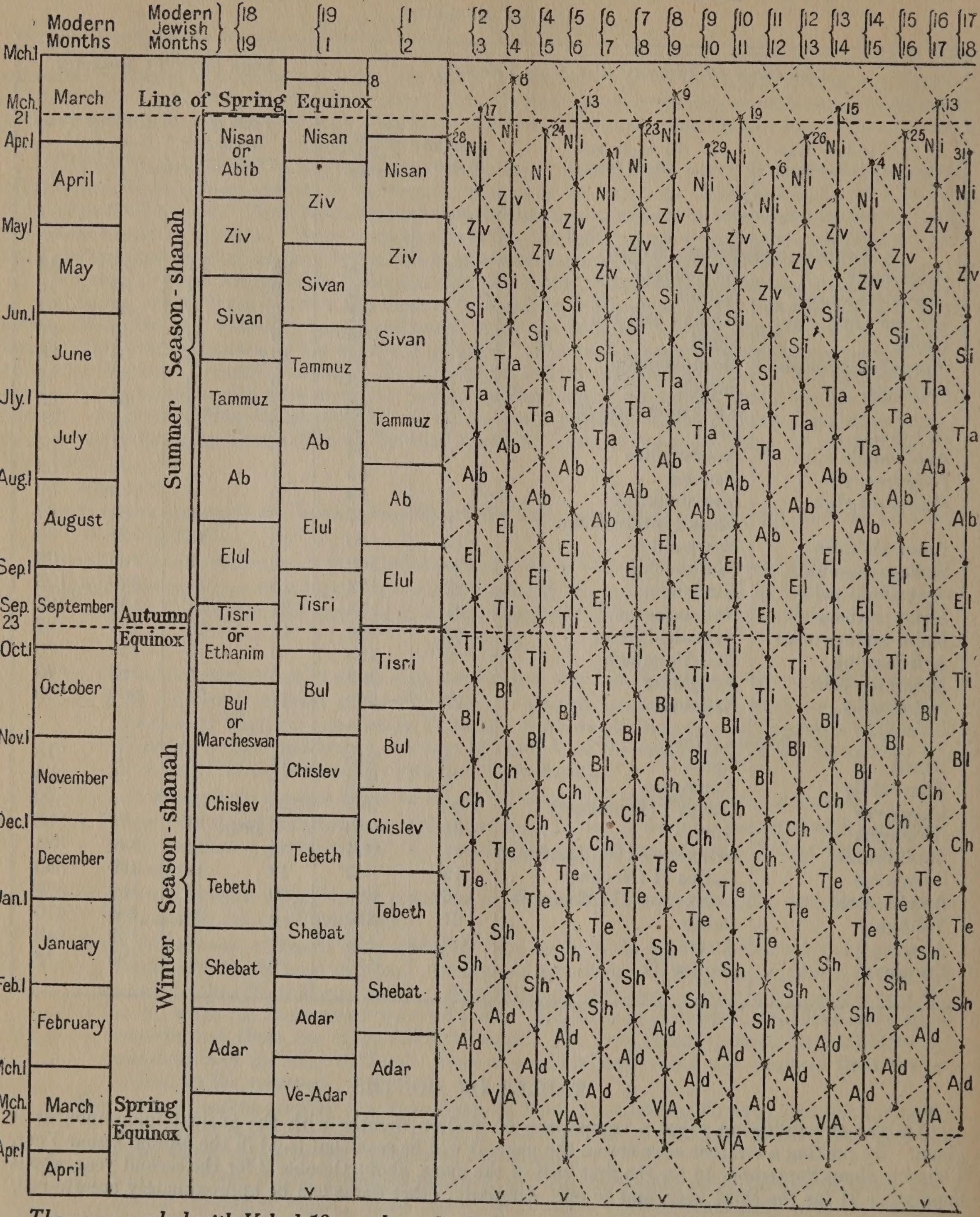
CANONS, OR LISTS, OF RULERS IN BABYLON AS GIVEN BY THE ASTRONOMER AND GEOGRAPHER PTOLEMY AND BY EUSEBIUS

LIST GIVEN BY PTOLEMY (CANON OF PTOLEMY)				LISTS GIVEN BY EUSEBIUS			
In Babylonian, Assyrian, or Persian form	In Anglicized-Greek form	Years of Reign	Total of Years to Date	Years of Reign		Total of Years to Date	
				A	B	A	B
Assyrian and Median Kings.							
Nabu-nasir	Nabonassar	14	14	25	14	25	14
(Nabu)-nadin-zi'r	Nadios	2	16	8	2	33	16
Ukin-zi'r and Pulu	Khinzir and Pul	5	21	5	5	38	21
Ululai	Ilulai	5	26	5	5	43	26
Marduk-pal-iddina	Mardokempad	12	38	12	12	55	38
Sarrukin	Sargon	5	43	5	5	60	43
	First interregnum	2	45	2	2	62	45
Bi'l-ibni	Belib	3	48	3	3	65	48
Assur-nadin-sum	Aparanadios	6	54	6	6	71	54
Nirgal-usi'zib	Regebel	1	55	1	1	72	55
Musisi-marduk	Mesesimordak	4	59	4	4	76	59
	Second interregnum	8	67	8	8	84	67
Assur-ah-iddin	Esarhaddon	13	80	13	13	97	80
Samash-sum-ukin	Saosdouchin	20	100	9	9	106	89
Assur-bani-pal	Kindelanu	22	122	14	14	120	103
Nabu-pal-usur	Nabopolassar	21	143	21	21	141	124
Nabu-kudurri-usur	Nebuchadrezzar	43	186	43	43	184	167
Avil-marduk	Evil-Merodach	2	188	5	3	189	170
Nirgal-sar-usur	Neriglissar	4	192	3	5	192	175
Nabu-na'id	Nabonidos	17	209	17	34	209	209
Persian Kings.							
Kurus	Cyrus	9	218	31	9	31	218
Kambuj'ija	Kambyses	8	226	8	8	39	226
Darajavus	Darius I (Hystaspis)	36	262	36	36	75	262
Khsajarsa	Xerxes	21	283	20 mos.	21	77	283
Artakhsatra	Artaxerxes I (Longimanus)	41	324	43	41	120	324
Darajavus	Darius II (Nothus)	19	343	19	19	140	343
Artakhsatra	Artaxerxes II (Mnemon)	46	389	40	46	180	389
Vahuka	Ochus	21	410	5	21	185	410
Arog	Arses	2	412	4	2	189	412
Darajavus	Darius III	4	416	6	6	195	418

TABLES OF MONTHS

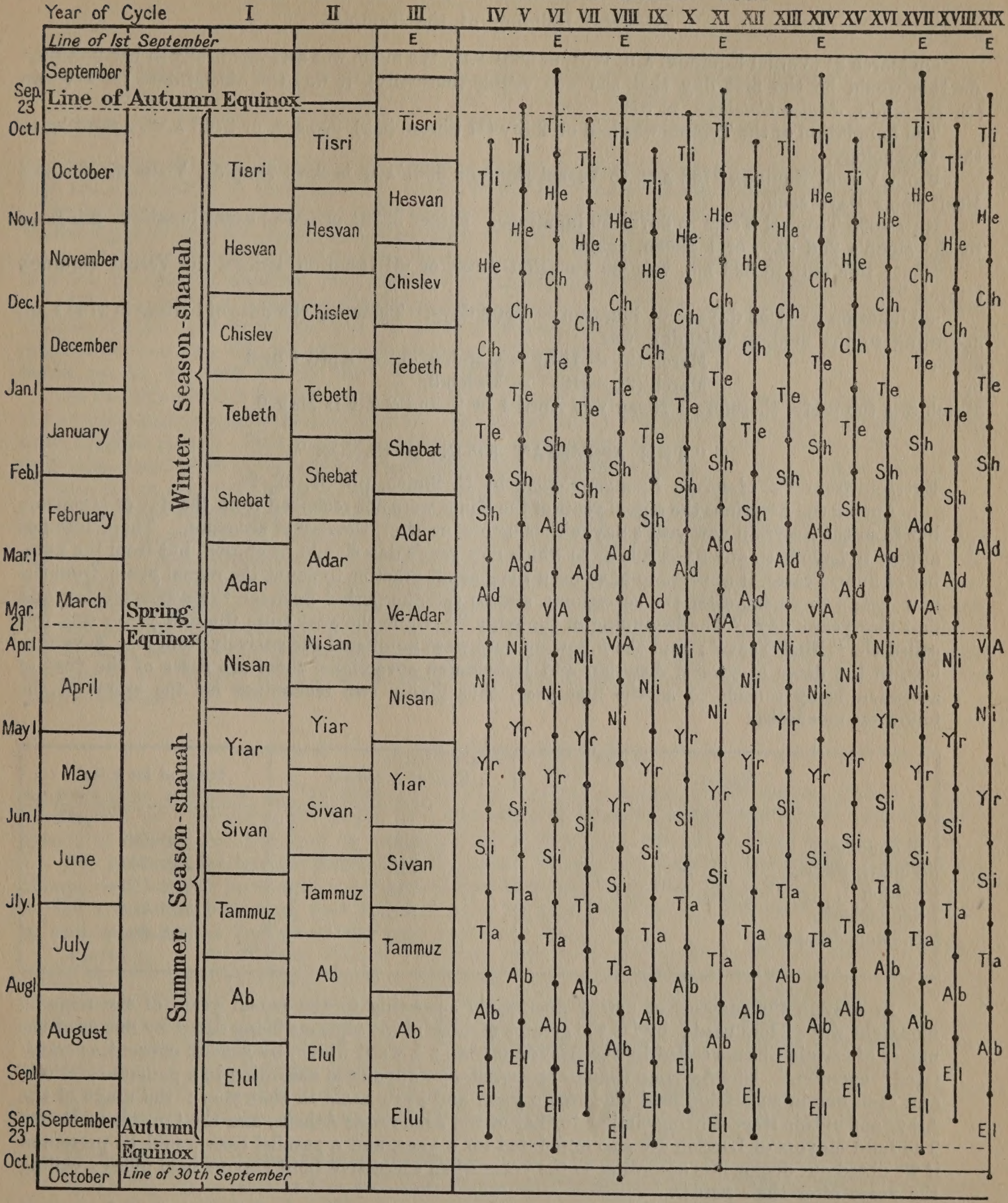
On the two following pages a comparison of modern months with the ancient lunar months is given. By putting a straight-edge across the page, it will be seen that (*e.g.*) in the Mosaic Lunar Year, 1 Tisri is about September 14 for the first year of the cycle, about October 2 for the second year, about September 21 for the third year, and so on. Similarly, other dates can be approximately ascertained.

The Ancient Lunar Year (Mosaic).



The years marked with V had 13 months each, the last one being called Ve-Adar, or Second-Adar. The moon-spaces for the last 16 "years" of each "cycle" are indicated by lines and dots only, so as to save space. The dotted oblique lines show how the beginning and end of each lunation is found.

The Ancient and Modern Lunar Year


Year of Cycle
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
XV
XVI
XVII
XVIII
XIX
E
Line of 1st September
September
Sep. 23
Line of Autumn Equinox
Oct. 1
October
Nov. 1
November
Dec. 1
December
Jan. 1
January
Feb. 1
February
Mar. 1
March
Mar. 21
Spring Equinox
Apr. 1
April
May 1
May
Jun. 1
June
Jly. 1
July
Aug. 1
August
Sep. 1
Sep. 23
September
Autumn Equinox
Oct. 1
October
Line of 30th September
Winter Season-shanah
Summer Season-shanah
Tisri
Hesvan
Chislev
Tebeth
Shebat
Adar
Ve-Adar
Nisan
Yiar
Sivan
Tammuz
Ab
Elul
Ti
He
Ch
Te
Sh
Ad
VA
Ni
Yr
Si
Ta
Ab
El

Years headed E are called Embolismic Years, and have 13 months each.
The moon-spaces for the last 16 " years " of each " cycle " are indicated by lines and dots only, so as to save space.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING ANCIENT DATES

Example: Building of the Temple

On March 21 (Vernal Equinox) A.D. 1901, or 5661 A.M., the moon was astronomically in her 2nd day. As this would be the first day that she was visible (normally), it was the official date for 1 Nisan (E. H. Lindo, *Jewish Calendar*, p. 81).

The foundation of the Temple was laid on 2 Ziv (II Chron. 3. 2), 993 B.C. or 2768 A.M., according to this Chronology.

From Vernal Equinox 2768 A.M. to Vernal Equinox 5661 A.M. is 2893 Tropical Years of 365·2422 Mean Solar Days each.

Now 2893 Tropical Years = 35781·39 lunations. Either 35781 or 35782 exact lunations brings us to the Moon's 2nd day, or 1 Nisan, again.

Hence this date in 993 B.C. was ·39 lunation after, or ·61 lunation before, the Vernal Equinox (March 21).

·39 lunation = 11·52 days; ·61 lunation = 18·02 days. Therefore the date of 1 Nisan in 2768 A.M., according to the modern calendar, was
either March (21 + 11·5) = March 32·5, = April 1 or 2
or March (21 — 18) = March 3.
March 3 is too early, therefore 1 Nisan was April 1 or 2, and 2 Ziv is May 2.

"THE ASSYRIAN EPONYM CANON"

Extracts from *The Assyrian Eponym Canon*, by G. Smith, pp. 21, 22, 24.

Among the Assyrians the regnal years of the Kings were not reckoned from the day of accession, but from the Assyrian new year's day, either before, or after, the day of accession. There does not appear to have been any fixed rule as to which new year's day should be chosen, but from the number of known cases, it appears to have been the general practice to count the regnal years, from the new year's day next after the accession; and to call the period between the accession day and first new year's day, "The beginning of the reign"; while the year from the new year's day was called the "First Year"; and the following ones were numbered successively from it. Nevertheless, in the dates of several Assyrian and Babylonian sovereigns, there are cases of the year of accession being considered as the first year, thus giving two reckonings for the reigns of the following monarchs:

Names	Year of Accession	Dates of 1st Year
Shalmaneser	860	860–859
Tiglath Pileser	745	745–744
Sargon	722	722–721
Sennacherib	705	705–704
Nebuchadrezzar	605	605–604

In Assyria the practice of dating documents according to the regnal years of the reigning monarchs was seldom used; by far the greater number of inscriptions being dated by means of the names of certain officers called by the Assyrians *limu*; a word which, by general consent, is translated "eponym." The Assyrian *limu* or eponyms were appointed according to a general rotation; and each one in succession held office for a year, and gave name to that year; the usage of the Assyrians in this respect being similar to that of the Archons at Athens, and the Consuls at Rome. The Lord Mayors of London are also appointed for a year, and a parallel case would be presented if we dated our documents according to the years when successive Lord Mayors held office: calling the years after their names.

Originally the majority of the Assyrian eponyms were governors of the principal towns and districts, and this leads to the inference that the eponyms were an institution dating from the time when Assyria consisted of a confederacy of small states, before the rise of the Assyrian Empire. This would make the eponyms very ancient: their foundation probably being as early as 2000 B.C.

In the ordinary rotation of the eponyms, the series was commenced by the King, and he was followed by the *tartan*, who was commander-in-chief of the forces, and represented the army.

After the tartan generally came the *niru-ekali*, or chief of the palace, the great representative of the state; he was followed by the *rabbilub*, or head of the priesthood, who represented the national religion; while the *tukulu* [or *abarakku*], a military officer in attendance on the King, came next. These four officers, together with the King, formed the principal eponyms and representatives of the government of the country; and they were followed by the governors of various chief towns, the head of these being the general governor [of Assur] or head of the prefects (*end*).

As regards the choice of new year's day, and the list of the five Kings given above, it appears to me that the explanation is that these five Kings began their reigns shortly before the Vernal Equinox. "The beginning of the reign," or *res sarruti*, was the period from accession up to the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox, and the regnal years were counted from Vernal Equinox to Vernal Equinox. In other cases, where the accession was after the Vernal Equinox, the regnal years were dated from Autumn Equinox to Autumn Equinox, and coincided (or nearly so) with the regular Eponym years.

This removes the difficulty which has been found in correlating the inscriptions on the Black Obelisk, the Monolith of Kurkh, and the Gates of Balawat, which record the events of the years of the reign of Shalmanezer III, with the eponym lists. (*See* footnotes in *Records of the Past*, Vol. III, First Series, pp. 97, 98; and Vol. IV, New Series, pp. 40, 69.)

In the lists which I have given on the left-hand pages F–O, I have used modern titles to express the Assyrian names, as explained on page M. The actual Assyrian names of the eponyms convey nothing to an English reader. Further, I suggest that the order of the Assyrian towns remained the same for each reign, until after the rebellion of Assur-daan III. The actual names of the governors, or mayors, of these towns are given in G. Smith's *Assyrian Eponym Canon*.

There were seven canons, or lists, but some are very fragmentary. The standard copy, which is by far the fullest, is Canon I, which was made for Assur-bani-pal's library some time between 667 and 625 B.C., and it commences, according to G. Smith's reckoning, with the year 1330 B.C. Could we be sure that it is a full and correct transcript of all the older contemporaneous tablets, it would be a trustworthy chronological authority. But there had been two serious revolutions; one between 848 and 834 B.C., and the other between 770 and 760 B.C. It is at least possible that, during the fighting, damage was done to some of the clay-tablet records; and that Assur-bani-pal's scribes pieced the fragments together as well as they could; as has been done again in modern times by the Assyriologists of the British Museum.

HEZEKIAH'S ILLNESS

At some date, spoken of as "In those days," Hezekiah had a serious illness from an abscess. Isaiah the Prophet, or "learned man" of the time, was called in to advise and prescribe. He diagnosed the disease as mortal, told Hezekiah he had but a few days to live, and advised him to make his will.

But before Isaiah left the precincts of the palace, he returned, prescribed a poultice of figs for the abscess, told the king he would get better, and that he would live for another 15 years. He tells us that he had a monition from God, that such would be the case. Further, he told the king that he would be able to go to The Temple on the third day from then.

According to the Hebrew version (following exactly the tenses used), Hezekiah said to Isaiah (2 Ki. 20. 8), "What (was) the sign that JHVH has healed me, and that I shall go on the third day to the House of JHVH?" And Isaiah said, "This (was) to thee the sign from JHVH, that JHVH will perform the word which He spoke.—Did the shadow go up 10 degrees (steps) or did it go down 10 degrees?" And Hezekiah said, "It was natural (lit. easy) for the shadow to extend 10 steps, but not that the shadow should return backwards 10 steps."

And Isaiah the Prophet cried to JHVH; for the shadow went back over the steps which it (had) traversed, back again over the steps of the Steps of Ahaz which it had gone up.

In Isaiah 38 the narrative is as follows:—

Isaiah ben-Amoz came to him and said, "Thus saith JHVH, Set thy house in order, for thou art dying and wilt not live." And Hezekiah turned his face to the wall and prayed to JHVH. And he said, "Lord, I beseech (Thee), remember now, how I have walked before Thee in truth, and with a perfect heart, and have done that which is good in thy sight." And Hezekiah wept sore.

And there was a Word of JHVH to Isaiah, saying, "Go and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith JHVH, the

God of David thy father, I heard thy prayer, I saw thy tears ; behold I will add unto thy days 15 years. . . . And this (is) the sign to thee from JHVH, that JHVH will do that word which he spoke. Behold, I cause the shadow to return on the steps, where it went down on the Steps of Ahaz with the sun, backwards 10 steps." For the sun returned over 10 steps which it had gone down.

Now in both these statements the narrative speaks of a past, not a future, event. But the LXX translators, living in a time when "miracles" were regarded as God's special messages, changed the verbs into the future tense. This was followed by the English translators, and by commentators since. E.g., in the Cambridge Bible, the commentator speaks of the event as "reversing the order of nature."

Now on December 10, 717 B.C., there was a partial eclipse of the sun ; which, Dr. Cowell of the Royal Naval College, tells me, would be visible at Jerusalem in the late afternoon, and the lower part of the sun's disc was obscured. It is unlikely that it would be noted as an eclipse as it was only partial, and might not be recognized as such.

I gather from the narrative that the so-called "dial" of Ahaz was an apparatus for noting the exact time of sunset, and the commencement of a new day. The observation was made from the movement of a shadow caused by the sun. As the sun sank, the shadow of the instrument rose.

At the time of eclipse it appeared from the shadow as though the sun had partially set, from the fact that the lower part of the disc was obscured by the passing moon.

Then, as the moon passed on, the full disc of the sun shone out again, and the shadow went back over what is described as a space of 10 "steps."

There may have been a small aperture in the western wall of the observatory chamber. The image of the sun would be projected on the eastern wall, on which graduated lines were marked ; and the shadow below the image would rise as the sun went down. Isaiah, as Dr. Cowell suggests, may well have taken the obscuration of the lower part of the sun's image to be caused by a passing cloud, though it appeared as though the sun had partly set. Thinking the matter over, as he was leaving the palace, he came to the conclusion that the unusual occurrence was a sign from God.

Cf.

> "When beggars die, there are no comets seen ;
> The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."
>
> —*Julius Cæsar*, Act. II, Sc. 2.

As a matter of fact, Hezekiah lived for another 17 years. But Isaiah did not alter his record to make it exactly fit the event.

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